WHY DRINK? OTHER THAN
"P & O WHISKY"
When you can get THAT at
Rs. 30 Per DOZEN.
OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,154—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1901.

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Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	26th Jan.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* PERSIA	7909	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6287	T. Leigh	23rd "
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	7909	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1915	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	7909	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	6287	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Gibraltar.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM		4,766	15th Mar., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 297-8.	Rs. 165

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,761	31st Jan., 1901.
MARIA VALERIE		4,222	in Feb., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,556	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 637-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE		2,968	23rd Feb., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 21st Jan., 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	4,589	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1901
" Dco. BALDUINO	4,589	C. Canepa	15th Mar. 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.	Captains	
S.S. NILO	2981	27th January, 1901.	A. Cosmonner
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	24th February, 1901.	S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	2814	27th March, 1901.	A. Cosmonneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	28th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	905	807-8	1,025-8	1,160
2nd "	507-8	550	577-8	605
3rd "	165	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th February, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ONNAM	5,398	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "ANNAM," 6,208 tons, Captain Sellier, to sail on or about the 6th Feb., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th January, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S.S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mahdrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 24th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahoomrah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 24th January.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 25th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 24th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.



WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { England and the Continent.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { America and Australia.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, and Cape Town.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

GYMKHANA KIT

OF

GUARANTEED BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

CRICKET, FOOTBALL, TENNIS, GOLF, ETC.

NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA, POONA.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES, BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES

OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS, SWEETS, &c. &c.,

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

BEYOND ANY INTERFERENCE.

NO competition, however keen, can stop the onward rush of VAFIADIS and Co's Cigarettes. Many are the happenings to some Cigarette makers that make alluring promises and have enticing pictures, but all of no avail for they fail to fulfil their promises.

VAFIADIS & CO'S CIGARETTES

have been on the market so long that they are everywhere received with full confidence and apparent enthusiasm. The fact that they continue to hold their high position and maintain their remarkable prestige is due solely to the INHERENT QUALITY OF THE CIGARETTE ITSELF.

Any number of Cigarette makers have exerted their might and money to displace Vafiadis Cigarettes from the great affections of the High class Traders of India, the United Kingdom, the Continent and the Far East, and their other constituents throughout the Globe such as Clubs, Messes, Fashionable Hotels, Leading Stores and Tobacconists, but

NO CIGARETTE HAS SUCCEEDED

On the contrary the SALE of their OWN CIGARETTES has been continually on the increase, for it does not confine itself to being patronised only by old friends, but is always sought for and holds new ones on its onward march.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"ELECTROZONE;"

NON-POISONOUS,

DISINFECTANT

PRODUCT

OF

SEA WATER

AND

ELECTRICITY.

PER QUART BOTTLE

RUPEE ONE

ANNAS EIGHT.

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BOUZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.

Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MARTELLS *** BRANDY (Silver Label) at Rs. 52 Per Doz., is equal to many higher priced Liqueur Brandies.

AGENT
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.
(Special Rates to Hospitals, Clubs and Messes.)

HUNTLY & CLUB BLEND WHISKIES.

FIRST CLASS BRANDS,
MODERATELY PRICED.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. Supplied.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per ,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT

BUY A BOTTLE OF
DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY
AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A
SILVERY SALVER,
Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a
Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEET ME AT

WARREN'S CIRCUS

RUNNING STILL

BIGGER, BRIGHTER, BETTER THAN EVER.

A Stupendous Federation of Music, Mirth and Marvels.

GRAND CASH PRIZES AND FINE JEWELRY GIVEN AWAY

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.

Also Handsome Gold Watches and 20 Pounds Harver & Son's Fine Teas.

To-Night, WEDNESDAY, 23rd JAN. 1901.

THE NOBLEST ROMAN OF THE MALL, for the First Time in Bombay.

PROGRAMME

TO-NIGHT

The splendid Eight-Horse Hunting Quadrille (by Ladies and Gentlemen of the Company.)
The Intrepid Perch and Ladder Act (by the Kanasawas.)
The Daring Alpine Climb of a Pyramid of Chairs (by H. Benham.)
The Dashing Stirrup Act, (by Miss Ivy Warren.)
The Screaming Farce Les Enfants Terrible.)
The Flying Rings (by E. Bartelle and F. Rice.)
The "Duchess of Bombay," a Mystic Entity and the First appearance of MONS CENTO.
The Peerless Anglo-Japanese Manipulator and Juggler, Defying the Laws of Gravitation in an Unparalled Exhibition of the Juggler's Art.

A Host of new Novel and Intensely Interesting Specialities never introduced into any Arena.

Matinees this week again on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, when COSTLY TOYS will be GIVEN AWAY. Special TRAMS to all PARTS of the CITY after the SHOW. BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW and AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

Ready from to-day ZENANA seats, Rs. 5 each. Fine Box to Seat 6 Rs. 20, Single Box Seat Rs 4, Dress Circles Rs 3, Second Chairs Rs 2, Stalls Rs 1, Pit As 8.

W. PFLUGER,
General Representative.

NOTICE.

I do hereby give NOTICE that from the 24th instant, till the 23rd April next, any DOGS found STRAYING in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 21st Jan., 1901.

HORSE'S FOOD

At Rs. 5 per cwt.

GANGJI PADAMSEY,

Grain Merchant and Horses' Food Supplier in all parts of India.

CRUSHED FOOD, Gram, Barley, Oats, Bran, &c., Crushed of Uncrushed, can be had here at Moderate Prices. (Received large stock from Up-country.)

DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL meeting of the members of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 23rd February, at 9-30 P.M.

C. BOILEAU,
Honorary Secretary.

22nd January, 1901.

NOTICE.

THE WORKING of the INDIAN MIDland RAILWAY having been HANDED over to the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY, the undersigned has, under due authority, taken charge of the amalgamated systems.

H. WENDEN,
Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1901.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP between the Undersigned under the name of A. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR & Co., which commenced from the 1st Instant, has, by mutual consent, been dissolved from THIS DAY and Mr NUSSERWANJI SORABJI FRAMJI MADRASWALLA'S interest and liability in the firm have ceased from this day and Mr SABAPATHY MOODELIAR will continue to do business alone under the aforesaid name of A SABAPATHY MOODELIAR & Co., and will accept all responsibilities and liabilities as from the commencement of the Partnership. All persons having dealings with the said firm are requested to communicate with the said Mr. SABAPATHY MOODELIAR.

A SABAPATHY MOODELIAR.
NUSSERWANJI SORABJI FRAMJEE MADRASWALA.

Bombay, 21st January 1901.

WORTHINGTON PUMPING ENGINE Co.,

NEW YORK—U. S. A.

IN STOCK READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Boiler Feed, Pumps.
High-Pressure Pumps.
Hydraulic Pressure Pumps.
Sinking Pumps.
Pumps for Tank or Light Service.
Pumps for General Service.
&c., &c., &c.

Stock lists, illustrated catalogues, prices and full particulars on application to

The Manager,
WORTHINGTON PUMPING ENGINE Co.
8, Hummum St.,
Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

The

Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

OPINIONS.

It seems to have been compiled with great care and industry.—The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, C. J., High Court, Bombay.

It appears to have been very carefully prepared.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, High Court, Bombay.

It is an admirable compilation of the criminal rulings, and reflects the greatest credit on your industry.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, Bombay.

I have formed a very favourable opinion about the useful ness of your Criminal Digest of all the High Court Rulings from 1862 to 1899.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.

It is the best Criminal Digest I have ever come across. The arrangement of cases is excellent.—The Gaya Prasad, Vakil, H. C. N. W. P.

We have much pleasure in recommending the work to those interested in the Criminal Law of India.—"Bombay Gazette."

This work is superior in every respect to the existing Criminal Digests.—The Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17, Postage 6 Annas.

TO BE HAD

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

CHRISTENING MUGS IN SILVER.—A large Stock of Designs to select from. Inscriptions neatly engraved.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c. Re. 1 Per bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW TWEED HATS, STRAW BOATERS and CAPS, the latest Fashion for Gent's wear, Silk lined, Soft Cheviots and Homespuns, Smart and Stylish Straw Boaters, Firm, Double Brims, Full Top Caps, Silk lined—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

WANTED at Rupee one per diem, WRITERS knowing English, to work as enumerators, in the forthcoming Census. Apply personally to the Census Officer, Head Municipal Office, Bombay.

WANTED AT ONCE, an intelligent PRINTER; must be Experienced, able to manage the work of a Daily Paper; strict disciplinarian, and reliability Essential. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

ELECTRIC PUNKAHS, Storage Batteries, and Dynamos, stocked by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Meadows Street, Bombay.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

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TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per years, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers—In India and the East; contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers, and Railway Terminus.

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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

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FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
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PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
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"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

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FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"

The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobacco in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers, Gold, Silver, etc.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL...................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

32, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanganj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

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Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT WORLEE, ON THE CLEVELAND ROAD.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell on the premises under instructions from the mortgagee of the property and on account and at the risk of Girdharidas Ghanshamdas, the mortgagor, the following properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of vacant land situate at Worlee in the Town and District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,862 1-2 square yards, be the same a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-3226 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 440, and Street No. 342, and bounded on the north by Mr. Cleveland's private road, on or towards the south partly by the property hereinafter thirdly described and partly by the property of Dr. Hormusjee Limjibhoy Batliwalla, on the east by Mr. Cleveland's road, and on the west by the property of the said Hormusji Limjibhoy Batliwalla reserving to Mr. Cleveland the right to draw water from the well referred to in the indenture of lease bearing date the 21st day of April, 1893, and made between Mr. Cleveland of the one part and the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, of the other part, for the use of his servants' workmen and cattle and domestic purposes.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments and premises erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Worlee in the Town and District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,900 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. A-3035, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2536 (1) to 2536 (b) and Street No. 1 1a and 1b, and bounded on the east by Cleveland Bunder Road, on the west and north by the Cleveland Road, and on the south by the property of Jamsetji Pestonji Randelia.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land with the hereditaments with chawls standing thereon situate at Worlee in the Island of Bombay, on the west side of the Cleveland Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2720 square yards or thereabouts, and which piece of land is bounded on the north by the property herein before Firstly described, on the south and east by the Cleveland Road, and on the west by the property of Dr. Hormusji Limjibhoy Batliwalla, and which premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-3226, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. G-439 (4) and Street No. 341 (c) to 41 (b).

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement (393) three hundred and ninety-three square yards and 7-9th) seven-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts situate at Worlee without the Fort in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay along with other land under Collector's old No. 667 and new survey No. 3226, and bounded on the south by Cleveland Road, on the north and east by the land belonging to the said Gool Mahomed Ebrahim and Mahomed Hoosein Ebrahim and on the west by the property of the said Dr. Hormusji Limjibhoy Batliwalla.

The said sale is held under the power in that behalf reserved in the Mortgage Deed dated 7th day of January, 1899, and the property will be put up for sale either in one lot or more than one lot as the Mortgagee shall deem best.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, or to the undersigned,

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, Ezra House, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design made by "John Roberts" and others, such as drawing-room sofas, chairs, large size hall cabinets, almyras, iron and brass double and single bedsteads, rich pictures, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, marble top, drawing-room, washhand and dressing tables, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, one Singer sewing machine, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, glass and crockeryware, best platedware, one gent's "Swift" bicycle one lady's bycycle, &c., &c., the property of Wm. Phipps, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY the 26th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

Also the stock in trade of a merchant closing his business consisting of Japanese plates, flower vases, scent bottles, cups and sucers, marble figures, tooth and hair brushes sal sellers walking sticks, Eau-de-colongne dolls, time pieces, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 second hand strong glass fronted miniature Brougham.
1 handsome strong Victoria in good order.
1 strong built Dog-cart, in good order,
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness,
1 Grey pony do. do. and saddle.

On SUNDAY the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 11 Love Lane Mazzgone the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, one mahogany square piano, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's hanging and table lamps, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, &c., &c.

The property of E. MONTESOLE, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is no view.

On THURSDAY, the 31st inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Colaba next to "Sea view" the valuable and handsome teak and black wood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Ditmar's hanging and table lamps, one lady's "Marriot" cycle, one gentleman cycle, &c, &c. the property of C. HUMMEL Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 348 of 1899.

Keshrinath Gopinath and Another..................Plaintiffs.
vs.
Deenanath Sitanath and others........................Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dattatraya Narayen Vaidya and Khunderao Moroji the Special Commissioners appointed herein and by virtue of an order made in the above Suit on the 23rd day of July 1900, Messrs. BENNETT and Company Auctioneers will on Wednesday the 6th day of February 1901 at 4 p. m., sell by Public Auction the property described in the particular below:—

All that piece or parcel of land together with the two several messuages or tenements and buildings erected and builttand all other messages' or tenements and buildings erected and standing on the said parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone estate in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand and one hundred square yards and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the South by Callian Street, on or towards the East partly by land leased to Khumji Lakhmidas and partly by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees and on or towards the West by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3166, and are situate in the Registration aud District of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application to be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs, at their office in 101, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT VITHALWADY.

Notice is hereby given that in exercise of the power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of mortgage dated the 22nd day of October, 1897, and under the instructions of the Mortgagees Messrs, BENNETT & Co.. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Vithalwady, on SATURDAY. the 9th proximo, at 4 P.M; (subject to conditions of sale which will then be produced) the following properties.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground situate on the north side of Vthalwady Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and eight square yards or thereabouts of which Jijibhoy Jewaji is Fazendar together with the messuages tenements and dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 1713 street No. 42 street Tailwady Ward C. and Ward No. 1635, 1635 Street No. 93 and 97 Street Vithalwady Street, Ward C and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Purshotum Govindji on or towards the West by other property of the mortgagor and hereinafter secondly described on or towards the north by Telwady Lane and on or towards the South by Withalwady Street and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Ruttonsey Lalji or his tenants.

SECONDLY, All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate on the northside of Vithalwady Street without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Municipal Collector of Taxes under Ward No 1 637, Street No 99-101, Street Vithulwady Street Ward C and Ward No, 1632, Street No: (1) Street Vithulwady Street Ward C and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the West by the property belonging to Premji Nundoo and now belonging to Thaker Tricumdas Purshotumdas, on or towards the north by Telwady Lane and on or towards the south by Vithalwady Street and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of Thaker Gocuidas Gordhandas as Trustee for the mortgagor.

The conditions of sale can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers or of Messrs, LITTLE & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at the old Secretariat Apollo Street Fort

Under instructions from the Executive of the late Mrs Annie, Bapty Messrs BENNETT & Co., will on Monday the 11th prox, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at her Mansion Ledder Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome black wood and teak wood plain and carved French polished household furniture, best plated ware, sick crockery and glass ware a handsome Mehogany grand gquire pianoforte by Schied mare and Soehne first late pictures and oleograph, rich table Ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome strong English built Resonche, a pair of handsome fast trotting Bay Welerets, set of plates maunted double harness a collection of books, and novels, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1901.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF COTTON AND YARN IN PROCESS, MILL STORES AND DEAD STOCK AT THE DHUN MILLS, ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises of the Mill, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Dhun Mills, Limited.

A quantity of cotton and yarn in process, mill stores, bar iron, wooden scantlings, water pump, indicator, platform and beam scales, water and oil tanks, etc.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers and will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF CARPETS, MAJOLICA AND TERRA-COTTA-WARE AMERICAN PLATED-WARE, JAPANESE CURIOSITIES, ETC.

ON FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Aucion, at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following fancy goods consisting of carpets of various patterns, glass toilet table, teapoys, cabinets and wall brackets perambulators, time-pieces and clocks, carriage time-pieces, watches, American best platedware consisting of ice pitchers, wine coolers, cruets, pickle and egg frames, vegetable dishes, majolica and terra-cotta jardiniers, garden stands, flower pots and vases, centre pieces, figures, busts, leather dressing bags and cases, Japanese folding screens, table and bed covers, tea and coffee sets, table ornaments, toilet boxes, new bicycles etc.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF NEW PIANOS, ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS, ETC.

Under instructions from those who are concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., at Bellasis Road, next to Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s establishment, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Kelly & Co. Pianoforte Works-consisting of—

3 new cottage pianos by Blankenstein.
1 new cottage piano by Dawkins.
1 almost new square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne.
1 square piano by Collard.
2 cottage pianos almost new by Allison and Mann.
1 church organ, 13 stops, new, by Sterling Co., Derby, U. S. A.
1 church organ, 24 stops, by Beatty's Beethven.
1 Masons, 5 stops organ.
2 new folding harmoniums in cases.
1 high class violon cello with case.
1 case music instruments from Messrs. Thomas Dawkins and Co.

Also tools, shop furniture, zinc lined piano cases, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 12 (second floor) Sirdar Buildings, Hummum Street, Fort, above the offices of the Bombay Fire Insurance Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, incandescent gas lamps, table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of R. S. RAPHAEL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. HINODE AND CO, JAPANESE CURIOS SHOP.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instruced to sell by Public Auction at the Albert Building, Hornby Row, Fort. the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Hinode and Co. changing premises, consisting of every description of nice porcelain ware, new designed coffee and tea sets, splended wodden laquered cabinets, silk embroidered screens, laquered hanging pictures of sizes nice antimonyaware fancy paper lanterns, bamboo-ware, etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MIDDLE COLABA ON THE ROAD LEADING TO THE LIGHTHOUSE.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs, CRAWFORD and Co. will sell Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Thucker Naranjee Ebjee, and on account and at the risk of the morgagors Sullemanjee Moolla Abdoolally, Essabhoy Moolla Abdoolally, and Ismailjee Noorbhoy, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 21th day of June, 1897, the following landed property, viz:—

All those two several pieces of leasehold land now formed into one, with the measuage, tenement or dwelling-house built thereon situate at Colaba Road leading to the Light House, in the Registration District and City of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 45, 45, new Nos, A-15929, B-15929, old Survey Nos. 2122 and new Survey Nos. 2-9631 and 2-9631, containing by admeasurement 439 and 365 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 283 A and Ward A No. 202 and bounded on the east and north by the sea-shore and on the west and south by the property of Jehangir Eduljee Soonawalla and Mancherjee Rustomjee Kapadia and which premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned

SALE OF GROUND WITH THE BUILDING BUILT THEREON, SITUATE NEAR CLEVELAND BUNDER AT WORLEE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Randeria, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 22nd proximo at 4 p.m., the following property, viz:—

All that piece of ground situate on the east side of the Cleveland Road, Worlee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2001 square yards or thereabouts, together with the building standing threon, and bounded on the east by land belonging to Mr. Cleveland between the creek and the premises, on the west by the Cleveland Road, on the north by the premises in lease to the Bombay Pile Company Ld. and on the south by a private road belonging to Mr. Cleveland leading to the Bander.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1901.

WANTED.

WANTED OVERSEERS AND SUB-Overseers, for the Temporary Establishment, Public Works Department. Must be skilled Surveyors. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating pay required, to

H. G. PALLISER, M. Inst. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Indus Right Bank Division, Public Works Department, Karachi, 14th January, 1901.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

WANTED TWO ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

REQUIRED immediately for Construction work the services of two TEMPORARY ASSISTANT ENGINEERS who must have been trained in an English Technical College and have had experience of Railway construction work in India. Salary Rs. 450 with Rs. 75 Fixed allowance. Three months' notice either side to terminate engagement.

Applicants should send statements in detail as to their professional training and experience, with copies of testimonials and diplomas to

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
For construction Rayapuram Terminus, Madras.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras Railway, 10th January, 1901.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side 60		28	16
With Single Temple ...50		24	16
With Our 50		24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez...50		24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing on 15th March 1901. 41 prizes offered. The last day for receiving works will be March 5th. For prospectus, &c., apply to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bombay Art Society, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

MOST INTERESTING LECTURE.

ON receipt of P. O. O. for 2/ Mr. J. BERGE, Art Publisher, 19, Groenelaan, Rotterdam, Holland, will send post free a copy of the complete catalogue of all the Dutch, French, English and German works. Specimen work sent on receipt of 10/.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 332 OF 1897.

ISMAIL HAJEE IBRAHIM JINIA, of Bombay, Mahomedan, residing at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort.............Plaintiff

vs.

1 ISMAIL EBRAHIMJI, 2 ESSAK KASSUM MAMSA and 3 ESMAIL ESSAC MAMSA, the son of the said 2nd Defendant, all of Bombay, Mahomedans, residing at new Memon Wada Street, alias Gowlee Mohalla outside the Fort.............Defendants,

AND

In the matter of KHUNDERAO MOROJEE and SHRIPAD KHUNDERAO, Attorneys at law High Court.

vs.

ISMAIL EBRAHIMJEE.

Whereas by an order made in the above suit on the 16th day of December, 1899, it was ordered interalia that the Defendants ISMAIL EBRAHIMJEE and HAJI ISMAIL HAJI ESSAC should pay to Messrs. KHUNDERAO and SHRIPAD their Attorneys the sum of Rs. 982-8-0 being the balance of their taxed bill of costs in the above Suit.

And whereas by a warrant of Sale dated the 13th day of September, 1900, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to SELL all the right title and interest of the Defendant Ismail Ebrahimji in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned that is to say:—All the right, title and interest of the first Defendant Ismail Ebrahimji in all that piece or parcel of Fazandari ground with the hereditaments, and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Memon Wada Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under old No 9, and New Street No. 4-3, and B ward No. 631 containing by admeasurement 79 square yards be the same, a little more or less and bounded on the East by the Memon Wada Road afore said, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Essack Kassum Mamsa, and on the South by the property of Dawood Sulleman H—. The said first Defendant is entitled to 23-64 Share in the property herein before described and the said property is not registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday, the 23rd day of January, 1901, at the hour of 2-30 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the Highest bidder and without reserve the right title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree costs of previous execution and of the warrant of sale.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

The claim of Mariambai and Haji Ismail Haji Essack to shares in the premises the interest wherein of the Defendant is now being sold.

The claim of Mahomed Ismail Mamsa under a deed of assignment dated the 16th August, 1900 of all the right title and interest of Ebrahim Essub Patel under an equitable mortgage of 27th December, 1898.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Messrs. Khunderao and Shripad have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 21st day of December, 1900.

JAMES MacDONALD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MESSRS. KHUNDERAO AND SHRIPAD,
Attorneys at Law.

NOW READY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.

PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE
DON'T COUGH—USE

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,
KEATING'S LOZENGES,

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves this

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 22.

2 3-4 per cent Consols..................£96 3-16—5.16
3 per cent Rentes ....£102 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ......£101 3-4 do
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ......£63 1-2 do
Bar Silver in London ....29 1-16 do
Do in New York ....63 do
Exchange on London at Paris ......25'11 1-2—1-2
Do on New York.................4'87 3-8 plus 1 8
Discount Bank of England 5 per cent unchanged.
Do Short London Bills 4 per cent do
Do Indian Bank Bills 4 1-8 do

EXCHANGE.

The market has been very quiet, there is very little business doing either here or in Calcutta at present. We quote :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer...1s. 4 1-16d.
,, Demand.....................1s. 4 3 32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits...1s. 4 5-16d. to 1s. 4 11-32d.
,, ,, Francs...................171
30 Day's sight Japan 147 1-2
,, ,, Shanghai...................207
Silver, London 29 1-16
,, New york..............................63

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened this morning at Rs. 24914 for Account, improved to Rs. 95-1, and declined to Rs. 95 at closing time.

SHARES.

The market is quiet with little business passing. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 1,262 1-2 ; Bank of Bengals Rs. 1,260. Maneckji Petit's, are quoted at Rs. 1,780.

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The Indian Government is expected to buy a large quantity of silver within the next month. Before the last mail left £260,000 in gold had been shipped to India, in addition to the £200,000 sent previously, and in addition to some £300,000 booked from Australia. The amount of gold en route to India is thus about £750,000. The further shipments during the next two or three weeks are expected to be large. As the Indian authorities will be obliged to purchase silver with the gold tendered for rupees, it will be evident that the purchases for India must be on a large scale. If India purchases a million's worth of silver during the next five weeks the effect on the price will probably be considerable, but it is probable that more than this amount will be required.

The following statement shows the imports into and exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign countries since the departure of last mail.

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Gold Coins....................	78,498	15
Gold Bullion..................	8,43,500	61,00,119
Silver Coins	31,231	20,000
Silver Bullion	2,95,987	nil

COTTON.

In sympathy with weaker advices from Home, our market is quiet with a decline of one to two rupees per candy all round both for ready cotton and forward descriptions. The demand for ready cotton is very small when compared with the daily arrivals in Bombay, stocks are increasing day by day. The sales reported at Colaba to-day totalled 750 bales divided between exporters and mills.

The following are the official quotations :—

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms....	193	188	179	Jan. 25
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	199	188	...	Do.
Scinde Punjab Machine Ginned	199	189	...	Do.
Bhattee, Machine-ginned ..	204	209	..	Do.
Do Hand-ginned.......	204	202	...	Do.
Khandeish Machine-ginned.	...	200	...	Do.
Julgaum Machine-ginned...	..	201	...	Do.
Akola, Machine-ginned; Khamgaum, Machine-ginned; Karanja Machine-ginned	213	210	..	Do.
Oomra, Good Staple........	218	213	...	Do.
Broach, Machine-ginned ...	237	..	..	Mar. 25
Surat, ...	...	...	227	Mar. 15-25
,, Hand-ginned ...	221	214	...	April-May.
,, ,, ...	...	...	200	15-25 May
Saw-ginned Dharwar ...	...	...	224	May 25
Western ...	...	...	215	Do.

The following are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season :—

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	3,302	129,574	60,737
Barsee and Nugur	2,601	49,363	17,821
Berar............................	6,042	200,410	74,835
Hingunghat.....................	...	5,439	3,459
Dhollera	...	2,567	35,219
Broach...........................	162	742	28,744
Compta and Dharwar......	16	9,412	16,283
Westerns	12	2,101	713
Bengals..........................	3,815	97,672	194,311
Sind	...	973	12,693
Persian...........................	...	2,159	2,405
American.........................	...	6,605	4,884
Egyptian	...	2,531	4,528
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,275
Total......	1,5350	533,469	457,907

COTTON IN ENGLAND.

Reuter advises that the Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet ; Surats were quiet, Manchester was steady. The total sales amount 8,000 bales of which 500 bales were on speculative and for export on urats 100 bales, Imports 19,000 bales, Spot 5 17-32 sunchanged Arrivals closed quiet.

Futures—

Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	April-May	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.
5'24	5'23	5'16	5-9	4'32
—2-64	—1-54	—1-64	unchnged	—3-64

COTTON IN AMERICA.

In New York the total Receipts at the Ports were 30,000 bales ; against 33,000 bales last year. Exports to Great Britain amounted to 5,000 bales ; and to Continent 44,000 bales.

Mid.-Uplands ....9 15-16—1-16
Futures month of April..........9'31—9
Do Do of July ....9'31—6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Wheat market has again been quiet, and there is only a slight variation in the rate, the quotations this evening for white Delhi, April-May, being Rs. 4-6-6, against Rs. 4-7 yesterday.

LINSEED is steady, and Ready lots are being taken up by some European firms. The rates are practically unchanged, Bold Ready being Rs. 8-10 and April-May Rs. 8-11.

There is little or no business going on as regards RAPESEED, Brown Delhi stands at Rs. 6-7.

POPPYSEED is quiet, and Ready lots are being offered at Rs. 8-13 ; April-May is Rs. 7-10.

CASTORSEED is easier, and there is a slight drop in the price for ready sales. The rate this evening is Rs. 38. While for April-May the quotations remain at Rs. 35 4.

GINGELLYSEED is firm with an upward tendency. The rates to-day are :—

Gingellyseed, new, 85 per cent. ...	Rs.	44-8
,, ,, 75 ,, ...	,,	43-8
,, ,, 50 ,, ...	,,	42-12
,, ,, Red	,,	44
,, ,, Havre	,,	44-4

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Yesterday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1901. cwts.	Since 1st Jan 1900. cwts.
Wheat......................	5,645	71,238	58,297
Linseed	555	8,096	9,859
Rapeseed	1,382	6,088	5,022
Gingellyseed	21,347	290,831	334,125
Poppyseed	84	1,686	2,522
Groundnuts	53	9,232	4,643
Castorseed	1,0931	75,386	13,575
Rice..........................	22,161	275,922	318,383
Myrabollams	16,454	31,8385	not recorded

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 30m. Sun sets, 5h. 48m. High water, 0-56m. 1-7a. Low water, 7-0m., 6-50a.
Bombay Cyclists Union Sports 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse squadron parade.
Warren's Circus Hornby Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Porbandar, per (extra) s. s. Canara, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

THE INDO-BRITISH CONCERT.—We have been requested to state that the concert in aid of the Indo-British School funds has been postponed to a future date.

MR. DHARAMSEY MORARJEE GOCULDAS exceedingly regrets to have to inform all ladies and gentlemen invited to his evening party, at China Baug, Girgaum, to-night, that owing to the serious condition of the health of Her Majesty, the entertainment has been abandoned.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR NATIVE GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.—This much needed institution has been started with a view to give school education to the daughters of native gentlemen of all classes. Special arrangements are made for those young ladies who have no time for regular study to give instruction in such subjects as they may deem necessary : such as reading, writing and speaking in English, music, &c. Miss Sutherland, who has studied music in Germany, will give lessons in music and drawing, embroidery and needlework. Mrs. Nikambe, who has had considerable experience in educational lines is also connected with the Institution. The Kindergarten system will also be introduced. Fees moderate. For further particulars see or write to Miss Sutherland, Lady Principal, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

A WIDOW REMARRIAGE AMONG BHATIAS.—A widow remarriage of Bai Adhibai, aged twenty with Mr. Morarji Narandas Seth, both of the Cutchee Bhatia Community, was celebrated last evening at the Widow Remarriage Hall, Girgaum. There was a large assemblage of Hindu gentlemen. Both the bridegroom and bride are well educated, the former being an undergraduate of the Bombay University and the latter having studied Gujarati upto the V standard. The bride had been a widow since the last eight years and supported by her brother, her parents having been dead. The bridegroom, Mr. Morarji, has since some years past, held the post of a Superintendent of Customs in Mombassa, British East Africa. He came to Bombay four months ago for the purpose of marrying a widow. He advertised his intention and the bride, who resided at Holi chuckla, Fort, offered her hand. After the customary ceremony was performed, the bride and bridegroom came into the hall, where they were received by the assembly. Mr. Varmalidas Ladba Mody then delivered a speech in support of widow remarriage in the Bhatia community—a community which pioneered female education and other reforms. At the conclusion of the proceedings it was announced that the bridegroom gave a sum of Rs. 500 towards the funds for the widow remarriage among Bhatias.

BURGLARY AND THEFT.—Before Mr. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Gannon prosecuted Punja Lala, Nathoo Mohon, Lala Jeeva, Moti Natha and Abdul Rahimbhoy, charging the first three accused with housebreaking and theft of property of the value of Rs. 336, belonging to a "dhobie" named Maroti Narayan and No. 4 with receiving and disposing of stolen property, and No. 5 with receiving the same. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared to prosecute and Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended No. 5. On the 28th ultimo Maroti, who resided on the ground floor of a house in Gilder Street, locked up his room and in company of his wife, went to sleep at a relative's house in the same street. On his return home next morning, complainant discovered it had been broken into, an entrance having been effected by making a hole in the back door and a box containing ornaments and currency notes, of the value of Rs. 336 stolen. The police investigated the matter and on certain information received, arrested the accused and recovered the whole of the property from the fifth accused Abdul Rahimbhoy. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to nine months' rigorous imprisonment each, and No. 4 to 3 three months' like punishment and No. 5 to pay a fine of Rs. 150.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

DACOITY AT DHARWAR.

IMPERATRIX VS. BASAPPA BASHYA BIN CHOWDAPPA AND OTHERS.

THESE were appeals from a decision of Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in October last, convicted eleven of the accused of dacoity, armed with deadly weapons ; and two of them, women, of dishonestly receiving property stolen in dacoity ; and sentenced all to three years' rigorous imprisonment each. Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for accused Nos. 1 to 3 ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Seventeen persons were committed in this case, two of whom were acquitted by the Sessions Judge and discharged ; while one died before trial. Twelve of them were charged with dacoity armed with a deadly weapon, committed in the house of the complainant Malappa at Kod on the 21st April last, and the others with dishonestly receiving property stolen in dacoity. The complainant was a wealthy sowcar of Kod, whose house was dacoited on the night of the 21st April last. It appeared that Malappa had warning of the intended attack. About 7 p.m. that evening, a man who begged that his name might not be disclosed, informed him that Nos. 1, 2, and 3 had planned a dacoity on his house. Malappa communicated the information to the patel, who did not think much of it Whilst complainant's man was going round, trying to raise men from Malappa's tenants and debtors, the dacoits came. Malappa at the moment happened to be on his outer verandah with four men. Directly the sound of approaching dacoits was heard, Malappa promptly went into his house and shut the door from inside, leaving the four men to bear the brunt of the attack and presently bolted out of the back door with his family. The four men made no fight. The dacoits broke open the Katta door, then the house door, and finally ransacked Malappa's iron chest at their leisure, retiring quietly when they had finished. The villagers and complainant then assembled. By the iron chest were money, and mortgage bonds torn and partially burnt, and the floor was dug up in many places. The complainant gave the usually fabulous list of missing property Rs. 3 500 worth of ornaments and Rs. 1,000 in cash. The Sessions Judge believed the loss was enormously exaggerated. No clue was obtained till the 25th, which showed that complainant kept faith with the man who had warned him. On that day, he began to open his mouth to the police, and he gave them the name of the informant, and the chief accused were arrested, tried and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their Lordships, for reasons stated in the judgment in the case, changed the convictions in the case of accused Nos. 1-8 and Nos 14-16 to convictions under section 395, Indian Penal Code, maintaining the sentences ; and in the case of Nos. 11 and 12 to convictions under section 411, Penal Code, reducing the terms of imprisonment to six months each.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 11th instant were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths
Bombay	366	223
Poona (including Cantonment)	13	13
Districts.		
Surat.........................	8	9
Thana.........................	27	16
Poona (excluding City)	4	5
Satara	9	6
Kolaba	7	5
Belgaum	137	101
Dharwar	23	18
Kanara........................	1	2
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	28	18
Kolhapur......................	92	64
Baroda territory	7	3
Janjira.......................	1	1
Total...	732	559
Week ending 4th Dec............	637	424
Total to date ...	417,093	323,390

Karachi, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Nasik, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Karachi (excluding City) Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savanur have been free during the week.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £25,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

THE QUEEN EMPRESS.

[Concluded from page 4.]

The spectator will naturally add that, even were this true to its fullest extent the mind which took so high an impress, and has preserved it for so many years after the forming influence was gone, must have been very little inferior to it. As a matter of fact her Majesty's less perfect balance of mental qualities has always furnished the little variety that ordinary people love and she was at all times more popular than her husband, better understood and more beloved.

The first time I saw the Queen was on the occasion of some great public ceremonial in Liverpool when she must have been in the fullness of her early prime, somewhere about thirty.

Her eyes seemed to me her most remarkable feature ; they were blue, of the clearest color, not dark enough ever to be mistaken for black, but with nothing of the washy grayness into which blue eyes occasionally fall on the other side. This beauty was very much enhanced by the straight-forward, all-embracing look, which, to my fancy,—that of an admiring girl some ten years younger,—was queenly in the highest degree. It was the look of one who knew, with all modesty and composure, yet with full conviction, that she could encounter no glance so potent, so important, as her own. She met the thousand faces turned toward her with a royal serenity which it is impossible to describe. By nature the Queen is shy, and shrinks from the gaze of the crowd, but her look was sovereign over all, such natural tendencies,—the true gaze of a Queen. This is less remarkable now, perhaps, than it was in her younger days ; but the reader will see something of this open-eyed serenity in the eyes of the portrait, though they are those of a girl of nineteen.

With this royal look is conjoined the faculty, most important to a royal personage, of never forgetting any one, who has been presented to her, a piece of princely courtesy, which is most captivating to the unremarkable individuals who know no reason why their homely personality should be remembered the Queen. Considering the numbers of people who are brought under her notice, this is a very remarkable gift, and it is essentially a royal one. Perhaps it is the kind of endowment which we can most readily imagine to have been transmitted through generations of royal persons, trained to this quickness of discrimination and retentiveness of memory: it is we believe, a quality of all her family, and it is one of the special politeness of princes.

THE QUEEN'S EXTRAORDINARY MEMORY

is evidenced in other ways. It is said there is no such genealogist in her kingdom, no one who remembers so clearly who is who and by what alliances and descent he came to be what he is. I remember a story told by a court lady of a question which arose at the royal table between herself and Lord Beaconsfield as to some obscure Italian duke, who had brought himself into notice on account of a piece of public business. Who was he? "There is no person who could give us the information," said the astute statesman, and when an occasion offered he asked his question. "The Duca di———? Oh, yes, I remember perfectly," the Queen is reported to have said, and forthwith gave a sketch of his family history, whom he had married, and whom his father had married, and how his importance came about. The humblest person who has this gift becomes a most amusing companion, and considering that the Queen has in her life received almost everybody of importance in the civilized world, the extent of her information in this particular only must be prodigious, as well as of the deepest interest. She has acquired many other kinds of knowledge during the long period of her reign, and, it is said, is more deeply learned in the noble craft of statesmanship than any of her councillors. She knows precedents and examples as a lawyer who has pleaded half the cases in the records knows those that belong to his trade. Every public document, and all the correspondences and negotiations going on throughout the world, have to pass through her hands ; and if the Blue Books afford occupation for all the spare time of an assiduous member of Parliament, it may be supposed what the Queen has to work through, whose office does not permit her to dwell upon one point that may interest her and slur over the others, but who must give her attention to all. We have it on the authority of a cabinet minister that this work has never been retarded by a post, never failed at the period appointed, throughout years of uninterrupted diligence ; for, whatever holidays the rest of us may indulge in, there are no holidays for the Queen. There is always something going on in one part or other of her great dominions, always some foreign event to keep attention vigilant, even when the most profound tranquillity may reign at home. A prime minister even is occasionally out of office, though not perhaps with his own will ; but the sovereign is constantly in office and, wherever she goes, has always a messenger in waiting and dispatches and state papers pursuing her. Thus,

OF ALL THE LABORIOUS PROFESSIONS IN THE WORLD,

that of constitutional monarch may be reckoned among the most arduous, nor are the pageants of the court the lighter parts of the work,—the shows and ceremonies to which the presence of the Queen lends dignity, are not at all matters of play to the principal figures. If ever the Queen risked her popularity for a moment, it was when she intermitted these regal appearances and gave up the shows of state. No one can be more popular than the Princess of Wales of whose beauty the English people are proud, and whose amiability is one of the dogmas of the national creed : yet when that fair and beloved Princess takes for her Majesty the fatiguing and unmeaning duty of a drawing-room, there is a general sense of disappointment. The English public is without compassion in this respect. and would have the Queen do everything. To stand for hours and see the fair procession file past, and extend a hand to be kissed, or acknowledge a courtesy in monotonous succession, to form the most important part in a state procession, marshaled and regulated by anxious care as if it were an affair of the most vital national importance, even to drive at a foot's pace through innumerable streets, and bow to cheering throngs for hours together, involve a strain of nerves and muscles and an amount of bodily fatigue which would break down many a humbler woman. But all this is in the day's work, in addition to her far more important duties, for the Queen. The most severe critic has never asserted that she neglected the greater affairs of state ; but she has shrunk, as we all know, from some of the lighter ones, though never with the consent of her people. There were many younger and more beautiful in the procession which passed up the noble naive of St. George's, ushered by gorgeous mediæval heralds, on the last occasion of a royal marriage, but none that fixed the crowd like the one small figure walking alone, with the miniature crown in a white blaze of diamonds upon her head, above the wedding veil which she had worn at her own marriage, and which now, folded back from her mature maternal countenance, fell over the black dress of her widowhood, which she never changes for any ceremonial. Much of the divinity which hedged a king has disappeared in these days ; loyalty as a sentiment is rather laughed at than otherwise (though we believe it exists as strong and genuine as ever, at least in England) but yet there is something beyond the mere respect for a good woman which inspires this universal feeling. When the period which will be known in history as the reign of Queen Victoria is as the reign of Queen Anne, and the historical critic, looking back, sums up her character with the same impartiality it will probably be upon the great grief, which has made two distinct chapters of her existence, that the regard of posterity will chiefly fall. Queen Anne was a much less interesting woman in her own personality, although her surroundings and her favorites have afforded large scope for animadversion ; but the tragedy of her life, the loss of her children, though a dump and dull one according to her nature, must always create a certain sympathy for her. The tragedy of Queen Victoria's life is more clearly upon the records. As it recedes into the distance and apart from all gossip, the spectator of the future looks back upon the story, with what interest will he see the triumphant, prosperous, happy career interrupted in its midst : one of these two royal companions suddenly falling in his prime, and the other unprepared, unwarned, stricken to the heart, lifting up her hands in an appeal to heaven and earth with that astonishment of grief which is one of its bitterest ingredients,—then rising as every mourner must, going on again with reluctant steps, shrouded and silenced in that calamity which has taken a half of herself away, for a long time stumbling along the darkened path, and never though

SERENITY AND CALM

come with the years, putting aside for a moment the sense of her loss, nor ever feeling that this is more than a part of her which fulfills the duties and shrinks from the pageants of life. When, in the calm of the future, this picture rises against the horizon, it will be the point upon which all attention will concentrate. How we remember, among the confusing records of battles and conquests, the few words in which it is recorded of a great king Henry, that after his son's loss he never smiled again. The Queen has smiled again : she is too natural, too simple hearted to shroud herself in an artificial solemnity ; but the two parts of her life are distinctly marked, and the calamity which separated them cannot, by any who contemplates her history, ever be forgotten.

Her touching and brief contribution to the literature of this history will never cease to interest the historical student. There she tells the story of her love with a simplicity which is above criticism. I am aware that a great many adventitious circumstances must be taken into consideration when we estimate the immediate effect produced by such a work. A Princess publishes a birthday book in which there is nothing of the least importance, and it has a success beyond that of any work of genius, because the Princess has done it. That is one thing, but the Queen's work is another. It is not a great literary achievement, but it has all the truth and genuine feeling and unadorned sincerity which make any human record valuable. The historian in after days will resort to it with eagerness ; he will quote it entire ; it will be to him the most wonderful material, the most valuable addition to his work. We will not ask to judge it as we judge George Eliot ; but we may be permitted to say of it, in its perfect simplicity, something like what has been said of Rafael's sonnets and Dante's angel by a great poet,—and he never wrote any lines more beautiful and more true :

"This : no artist lives and loves, that longs not
Once, and only once, and for one only,
(Ah, the price !) to find his love a language
Fit and fair and simple and sufficient—
Using nature that's an art to others,
Not, this one time, art that's turned his nature,
Ay, of all the artists living, loving,
None but would forego his proper dowry,—
Does he paint ! he fain would write a poem,—
Does he write ! he fain would paint a picture,
Put to proof art alien to the artist's,
Once, and only once, and for one only."

This is what, without any pretensions, or claim to excellence in the "art alien to the artists," has been done by the Queen.

EUROPEAN MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

THE INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

THE following is the full text of the remarks Mr. Covernton, Government inspector of schools which is included in the Educational Department report to which we drew attention the other day :—

Mr. Prior, who inspected the Scottish Orphanage School at Mahim, noted that the attendance had decreased, the decline being attributed by the Head Master to the establishment of the short service system in the British army. It is curious that this particular effect of that reform should not have been noticed earlier. Mr. Prior found fault with the reading of Standards I and II and the Mathematics of the school generally, little attempt apparently at improvement having been made since he spoke about them in the previous year. The sports were flourishing and the physical condition of the children most satisfactory. At the Indo British institution, Bombay, a slight increase in numbers was noted. There was an improvement in work throughout the school and the staff appeared to have benefited by certain changes. The Latin in Standard VI. was selected for special commendation.

The Railway School at Lanowli had lost a good many pupils, and though the other work was very fair on the whole, history, geography, and composition were not well taught. Mr. Prior was grieved to detect an apparent attempt to 'bluff' the Inspector in connection with the last subject. He also animadverted on the 'loud hum' rising from several classes while he was in the course of his inspection. This 'hum' is probably only too well known to most Inspectors, and teachers for their own sake should try to suppress it. Here, as in the G. I. P. Railway School at Igatpuri, a piano is badly wanted to accompany the singing and drill. At the latter school the work was well reported on, but a trained mistress appears very necessary for Standard I and the infants. A railing now severs the boys from the girls in the play ground here, and this arrangement appears to be a source of comfort to the parents and guardians. At Sholapur Railway School the attendance was much as usual ; the work had improved, especially the writing. The climate militates against a good attendance in an English school in this locality.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway School, Parel, has improved since last year and gained a good report from Mr. Oliver. Mr. Prior characterizes the work at the Indo-British Institution as good all round. The Panchgani High School was doing very good work and seemed to have taken a new lease of life. The Convent School at Panchgani suffered from shifting attendance, only 7 out of a roll of 31 pupils being constant attendants. The G. I. P. Railway School at Shahabad had slightly improved though there were only 14 pupils. The Convent School at Igatpuri showed excellent results and was distinguished by its air of diligence, and the children were, mirabile dictu, free from fidgetiness. The G. I. P. Railway School, Bhusawal, was doing fair work, but the head mistress complained of the want of interest and general indifference shown by the parents in regard to the education of their girls. I have noted the same thing myself at Sukkur,—apparently it is a common characteristic of 'railway parents' in India. Taking the above schools as a whole, the subjects to which most attention appears necessary are English composition, arithmetic, history and geography.

The general education at these schools, so far as I can judge from the reports which I have been privileged to see and from my own experience, is characterized by the following defect :—(1) the almost total absence of what in English public schools is called 'scholarship.' Coupled with this is a lamentable deficiency in 'style.' No language appears to be taught with a view to giving the pupils an intelligent grasp of its structure or a rational comprehension of either its distinctive features or general principles. This is perhaps most conspicuous in the cases of Latin and French, but it may also be remarked in the teaching of English. The result is that the languages learnt, even when fluently spoken or written, are in usage marred by solicisms, bad grammar, and obscure or alien construction. Hence too it comes that the 'style' not only of written 'compositions,' but of general answers and most communications is so slip shod and incorrect. Slang, and the half-understood idioms and, catchwords of cheap journalism abound. To some extent the masters are to blame, but to a greater the parents. Both should see that that the children's powers of literary expression are not stunted and deformed by premature and undirected reading ; specially should they seek to save them from the floods of printed trash which now deluges every community that can spell through the columns of a newspaper. (ii) Originality again is for the most part conspicuous by its absence. Little or no attempt is made to induce boys to think about or think out a subject for themselves and ill-effects of mechanical teaching are most visible in the study of history and geography, but also leave their mark on mathematics. Ingenious sums are worked by ingenious methods, but the 'why and wherefor are seldom properly grasped. If teachers would read more widely and think more solidly for themselves, their pupils would (longo intervallo, no doubt) follow their lead. The absence of inspiration in the master usually accounts for the indifference and dulness of the class. (iii) The lack of interest in learning (of any kind) for its own sake. The chief desire is to pass some standard to get some certificate and thereby to win some particular post. Few boys have hobbies, semi-scientific, technical, or literary. Their energies appear wholly taken up by 'lessons,' compulsory games, and the precious amusements of their social life. It is perhaps natural but none the less deplorable."

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THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

DURING the week ending the 12th instant there was slight rain in parts of the Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar, Poona, Khandesh and Dharwar Districts and the Native States of Rewa Kantha, Akalkot, Phaltan and Jamkhandi. The prices of the staple food, grains have risen in Khandesh, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kolaba ; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary. Prices compared with the corresponding week of 1900, are lower in Gujarat and the Deccan, but higher in Bijapur and Belgaum.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers................	130,001	132,352
Dependants............	25,701	25,849
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	37,438	38,685

The numbers on relief works, including dependents have increased to the extent noted below in the districts named, while they have decreased in the other districts. Ahmednagar 3 431, Sholapur 1,472, Satara 170, Panch Mahals 55, Nasik 30.

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in village and poor-houses have decreased except in Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Poona and Bijapur, which show increases of 444, 458, 1,191 and 144, respectively. The work of improving the Pusesavli-Shingnapur Road was opened during the week as a test work in the Satara District. The following allotments have been sanctioned :—Rs. 50,000 for gratuitous village relief in Ahmednagar, Rs. 10,000 for small works for the employment of people near their homes in Kaira, Rs. 22,000 for small works for the employment of people near their homes in Ahmedabad. Rs. 20,000 for small works for the employment of people near their homes in the Panch Mahals. In the orders regarding the collection of land revenue during the current year published in paragraph 7 of Government Notification No. P.—1871, dated 8th September 1900, it is directed that, "In cases in which owing to the small size of the holding or the poverty of the crop the outturn is insufficient to leave any balance after discharging the year's assessment and supplying the means of subsistence until another year's harvest, the arrears may be at once remitted." The following supplementary instructions have now been issued :—

It may be assumed (unless there is some special reason apparent) that arrears for years prior to 1899-1900 should be remitted at once, and in many cases it will be clear that arrears of that year should not be recovered according to the principles which have been prescribed. As regards the current year's revenue, the grant of suspensions will be regulated on the same principles. Those cultivators, however, whose case is covered by the orders in paragraph 5 of Government Resolution No. 3295, dated 5th September 1900, and whose crops for this year are insufficient to justify the levy of the revenue from them should be granted a remission at once instead of merely a suspension. In the case of other cultivators not so badly circumstanced, the question of converting suspensions into remissions must await decision until the prospects of the season 1901-1902 are known Government desire that in dealing with cases of arrears for past years the principles already laid down should be followed in a liberal spirit and the benefit of every reasonable doubt should be given to the cultivator."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 15th January :—

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 30th October 1900, directing that a further representation be made to the Municipal Commissioner, with a request that in view of the strong opinions held by a large majority, including experts and others, he will kindly refrain from taking any further action as regards the proposed rules regulating the stacking and storing of coal on the Port Trust Bunders.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner dated 8th January 1901, saying with reference to the above letter that in view of the recent infrequency of fires, he will not press the matter at present.

Resolution Recorded.

Submitted letter from a lessee, dated 9th January 1901, forwarding for the approval of the Board the plan and specification for the godowns he proposes to erect on the additional site agreed to be leased to him at Mody Bay.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 14th January 1901, reporting that the thickness of the walls of the godowns proposed to be erected by the lessee on the Northern plot of his leasehold at Mody Bay is sufficient and that the specification is in order, and recommending that the plan may be approved, subject to it and the specification being signed by the lessee and an elevation of the north front being submitted.

Resolution Approved subject to signature and the submission of the further plan referred to by the Engineer.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	Per week ending 11th January 1901.	Total from 1st April to 11th Jany. 1901.	For week ending 11th January 1900.	Total from 1st April to 11th Jan. 1900.
Vessels piloted into Harbour	28	797	17	769
,, ,, out of	20	785	26	783
,, transported........	13	505	15	534
,, attended to	...	63	1	48
,, warped..............	2	43	...	51

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1901.

To be held on the Oval on Tuesday the 12th, and Thursday, the 14th February :—

Saddle Horses.—Chargers class 1 English and Colonial Chargers, class 2 Chargers of other Classes, class 3 Chargers of Volunteer Officers and Light Horse, class 4 and 5 Troop Horses and N-C Officers' Chargers belonging to the Bombay Cavalry, H E the Governor's Body Guard and the Mounted Police, 4—English and Colonial Horses, 5—Horses of other Classes.

Hunters.—Class 6 Heavy-weight Hunters up to 14-stone or over, class 7 Light-weight Hunters, class 8 Hunters, 14-2 and under, class 9 Hunters, Arab and Country-bred (Horse or Pony).

Ladies' Horses—(To be ridden by Ladies) class 10 Arabs and Country-breds class 11 Other Classes.

Polo Ponies—Class 12 Arabs and Country-breds, regularly played in games class 13 Other Classes, regularly played in games class 14 Ponie ssuitable for Polo (see Clause 13, General Conditions).

Harness Horses—Single Harness, class 15 Arabs and Country-breds (Horse or Pony) class 16 Other Classes, over 14-2, class 17 Other Classes, 14-2 and under.

Pairs in Double Harness—Class 18 Pairs, over 14-3, class 19 Pairs, 14-3 and under.

Teams and Tandems—Class 20 Teams, class 21 Tandems.

Best Complete Turn-out—(Points given for Horses, Carriage, Harness and General Equipment) Class 22 Pairs class 23 Arabs and Country-breds, Single Horse or Pony, class 24 Other Classes Single Horse, over 14-2, class 25 Other Classes, Single Pony, 14-2 and under, N B—No Post Entries will be accepted in any of the Classes.

Miscellaneous Classes,—Stallions, class, 26 Arab Stallions, over 14 hands, Class 27 Arab Stallions, over 14 hands, and under class 28 Arab Stallions of other classes.

Brood Mares...Class 29 Arabs and Country-breds, 30 Other Classes, over 14-2, class 31 Other Classes 14-2 and under class Suitable for breeding purposes.

Best Country-bread, Class 32 Best County-bread, class 32 Best Country-bred Horse Mare or Gelding.

Best New Importation Best English or Colonial Mare or Gelding landed in Bombay since 1st July, 1900, by bona fide Horse Shippers, for sale in India. N B—Name of Importer to be given with entry, Class 33 Mare or Gelding, over 14-2 class 34 Mare or Gelding, 14-2 and under.

Jumping Competitions Class 35 For Horses class 36 Ponies 14-2 and under.

Driving Competitions...class 37 Pairs Class 38 Tandems Class 39 Single Harness Class 40 Single Harness for Ladies only See Clause 16, General Conditions.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

To be held in conjunction with the Horse Show on the second day, Thursday, 14th February :—

Class 1 Smooth-coated Fox-Terriers 2 Wire-haired Fox-Terriers, 3 Irish Terriers, 4 Airedales, 5 Bull-Terriers, 6 Greyhounds, 7 Bull-Dogs, 8 Dachshunds, 9 Pug, Lap and Toy Dogs, 10 Spaniels and Retrievers, 11 Other Breeds not entered in classes 1 to 10 12 Best litter of pups (age not over 3 months) 13 Best Puppy in the Show under 12 months.

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BOMBAY.

THE WAR! THE WAR!!

Help the Britisher and British Industry,

BY SMOKING THE

"DILKHOOSH" CIGARETTES,

Made in London by Messrs. J. B. JOHNSON & Co., and thereby assist the families of those that are fighting and falling for their Queen and Country.

For every 1,000 Cigarettes sold FOUR ANNAS will be given to the Transvaal War Fund, consequently by buying the "Dilkhoosh" you indirectly give your mite to the War Fund.

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SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON:

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NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,503 tons, Captain G A Sheppherd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Basreh, 7th January, with a cargo of grain and dates and the following passengers :—Mr Abdoolabin Esqs, Mr Munsoorbin Sola, Mr E Levy, Mr. Ally, Abdoola bin Esqs, and 22 deck.

THE P and O Co's s s Mazagon 3,279 tons, Captain R L S Cook R N R arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, 18th December, with a cargo of matches and coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Amra, 170 tons, Captain W Pigott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 19th January, via Cutch coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Brigador General F Ventris, Captain Edwardes, D A A G Mr C H Baillie and 161 deck.

THE Bombay and Persia S and Co's ss King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain J. Hannah, arrived in harbour yester-day from Basreh 8th January with a general cargo 237 cases opium, two horses and the following passengers :—Hajee Abdoolrehman Shirazi, Mrs S M Kazrani and two children. Mr Jamal Khan S Shirazi, Mr Cowasjee P Mehta, Mr Jamsetjee P Dantra, Captain Vazir Jung, Mr Hajee Mahomed Sadeck and 18 deck.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain H Elliot, will sail to-day for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Braunfels, 1,883 tons, Captain H Schmidt, will sail, to-day, for Hamburg and Bremen, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Flintshire, 2,476 tons, Captain J Dwyer, arrived in harbour, from Moji (30th ultimo), with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fazilka, 2,098 tons, Captain H McClelland, will sail, to-day, for Calcutta, with a general cargo and Mr Charleston as a passenger.

THE R I S N Co's steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cago and the following passengers :—Nurse, Barker, Mr Whiting, Mr Shoick Ebrahim, Mr D Mowjee, Mr R Cooen and 194 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Mazagon s	Cook	Yokohama Dec 18
	Chindwara s	Shepherd	Basreh Jan 7
	King Arthur s ...	Hannah	Bussrh Jan 8
	Amra s	Pigott	Karachi Jan 19
	Ulla	Collins	Sydney Dec 21
	Flintshire	Dwyer	Major Dec 30

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday

Steamer Braunfels Schmidt for Hamburg &c
Steamer Nizam Elliot for Calcutta
Fazilka McClelland for Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Mcmaffari s	Baker	Persian Gulf
	Henry Bolockow.	Labett	Joddah &c
	Rajah s	Leftwich.....	Calcutta
	Sultan s	Pubienez.....	Zanzibar &c
	Pachumba s	Rickford.....	Karachi &c

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 22ND OF JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased over the whole country, the rise being very rapid in the Punjab and brisk to rapid in many other places. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Negapatam, Deesa and Bombay, and moderate to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 8° below the average at Lahore, Rajkot, Allahabad, Ratnagiri, Delhi, Jhansi, and the minimum from 4° to 7° above it at Deesa, Veraval, Karachi, Bellary, Secunderabad, Hoshangabad, Bangalore, Surat, Coimbatore, and Cochin. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Cuddapah and the lowest 40° at Sirsa.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded at Coimbatore, Madras, Secunderabad and Mangalore.

Light showers are reported from Madras, and a few drops from Sirsa.

Fine weather with passing clouds continues.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. A. SAVAGE, COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay 23rd January.

BATTALION PARADE.

(1) The Battalion will parade for Drill under the Adjutant at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 45 a.m. on Saturday the 26th instant.

2. There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 4-15 p.m. to-day. Wednesday the 23rd instant on the open space of ground in front of Head-quarters. Members who intend going up for the Proficiency Examination are requested to attend this Drill.

3 Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. on Friday the 25th instant at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

3. The battalion will fall in for Church Parade at the Town Hall at 4-15 p.m. on Sunday the 27th instant, Dress—Khaki, helmets and side Arms. Pouches will not be worn.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B, V, R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOIUS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V, A.

Bombay, 23rd January.

1. Parades for the week are as follows :—

No 1 Company—

To-morrow 10 inch R M L Gun drill and Squad drill at the Town Hall Compound at 5-45 p.m.

Friday Gun Laying at the Town Hall Compound at 6-45 a.m.

Saturday, 6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L gun drill at Colaba North Fort, parade at the Corps Club at 4 p.m. sharp, Dress—Drill order without arms ; putties to be worn.

No. 2 Company—

To-morrow 10 inch R M L Gun drill and Squad drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 5-45 p.m.

Friday, Range Firing at the Bhandarwada Reservoir Mazagon at 6-45 a.m.

Saturday, 6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L gun drill at Mahalaxmi Fort, parade at Scandal Point at 4-15 p.m. sharp. The brake will leave Byculla Bridge as usual. Dress—Drill order without arms putties to be worn.

2 There will be Class Firing at Cuoria on Wednesday. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla 6-12.

3. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Corps Club at 6-15 p.m. on Friday next.—All members who are desirous of passing the examination this year are requested to attend

4. No. 3 Company will parade at the Corps Club on Saturday next 26th inst. at 3 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort to complete their annual 40 pr R M L practice Dress.—Drill order without arms putties to be worn.

By order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

DANCE.—The last Cinderella of the cold season will be held on Saturday, 2nd February. Members are requested to apply early to the Secretaries for tickets or invitations.

BOMBAY RACES.

BOMBAY 6TH EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY 26TH JANUARY.

1st 2nd entries closed on Tuesday 22nd January at 7 p m

Pony Hurdles. Distance 1 Mile over 5 flights 1st Entries 3
Messrs P. B. Avasia and S. D. Mehtas. G.A.H. Discount
The New Plate. Distance 5 furlongs 1st Entries 7.
Mr. S., H. Jamsetjis C. A. H. Investor.
Mr. S. H. Wahoos. C. A. H. Sampoor.
The Dwarf Stakes. Distance 3 furlongs 1st Entries 8
Mr. A. W. Ps. ch a h Feereze
The Flying Stakes Distance 6 furlongs 1st Entries 3
Mr S G P D am m Miss Birnie by Little Birnie—Golden Hair
Mr Cross C aus M Nada

THE LATE MR. E. LOVELL.

WE learn that the portions of the body taken possession of by the Government Analyst, after the exhumation on Tuesday afternoon last,—the body being re-interred soon after—were the liver, the kidneys the spleen, and the heart. Examination of these by Dr. Sinnatamby has resulted in a further report sent to the Police Magistrate confirming the discovery of traces of arsenic. The powder, which we made mention of yesterday and which was found in the possession of the two servants arrested, has not yet been reported on by the Analysts, and the matter did not consequently come before the Magistrate to-day. In the meanwhile private enquiry is going on. The case is in the hands of Superintendent Byrde, Assistant Superintendent Bowes, and Inspectors Pistersz and Wijesekera. A slight clue has been obtained, though we understand that it is very difficult to get facts together.

"J. H." writes :—"As one of many whom I saw partaking of the lobster mayonnaise on the same day as Mr. Lovell, I write to say I felt no ill effects after it, nor have I ever, though I have eaten it at many Bristol luncheons. I should not have written this, but that I think the native papers are making too much capital out of what I suppose they would call a sensation."—*Times of Ceylon* (Jan. 17.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SYMONS—January 21, at the European General Hospital Alfred Symons, Commodore P and O S N Cos Fleet (china and Australian papers please copy)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROBERTSON—January 18 at Titagur, Mrs Jas Robertson, of a son.

MATTHEW—January 17 at Gielle, Darjiling, the wife of Gerard W Matthew, of a daughter,

MARRIAGE.

SWAINE—January 9 at St Thomas Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Rev Father A Vande Meersel, S J Rector, Herbert Osborne Swaine, Engineer, H M's Mint, Calcutta, youngest son of the late William Francis Swaine, Esq, Wharf Supervisor of H M's Customs Calcutta to Wilhelmina (Minna) Eliza de Silva, widow of Edwin Mathew de Silva, Esq Zemindar Barisal Backergunj.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1901.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

In the fulness of years, her Majesty the Queen-Empress expired last evening to the profound regret not merely of the nation or of the empire, but of the whole civilised world. Born in 1819, her Majesty had been spared twelve years beyond the allotted span and until the last had been permitted the full enjoyment of her faculties, health and vigour, to rule over the greatest empire the world has known. Her reign exceeded in duration that of any other monarch and in purity, strength and usefulness. Those of our readers, who were in this country at the time of the Jubilee of 1887 will recall the memorable speech of Lord Reay, then Governor of Bombay, wherein he happily struck the keynote of her Majesty's love for her people when he said "The question which during her reign has been ever present in her Majesty's mind undoubtedly was : Are my people happier?" For to improve their lot, materially as well as morally, was ever her sincerest wish and the aim and object of her every action. Her sympathy for those in suffering and affliction, in her ready expression of solicitude for their welfare and her kindly and gracious bearing towards them endeared her to all, even to those who strive for the overthrow of the monarchy and the substitution of another form of Government. And here in India among all castes and communities the name of the Great Rani has been held and will ever be regarded with the utmost veneration, for here, perhaps more than in any other part of the vast empire she leaves to her successor, her devoted personal influence and the beneficence of her reign stand out in striking relief. It is the more readily appreciated here because her Majesty's assumption of direct rule is of but recent date and her love and anxiety for her Indian subjects has been most marked. It is widely supposed that her Majesty took but little personally active part in guiding the destinies of her great empire, that her Ministers governed with her Majesty's formal approval. But such was not the case. No vital question was ever disposed of that her Majesty had not given her most careful consideration to. She insisted on learning the details and the merits of all affairs of State, for she was a ruler in the fullest sense of the word and history will class her among the greatest of sovereigns. When her Majesty came to the throne Lord Melbourne was her Prime Minister and it became his duty to guide and instruct her in her Royal duties. That he did this with tact and judgment was evidenced by the fact that her Majesty continued to take an intense interest in them throughout her reign. It is said of Melbourne that though not a constructive statesman he was a judicious one and often surmounted difficulties which would have crushed a greater man. But he was especially well qualified for the important task which devolved upon with regard to her Majesty's political education and her appreciation of his labours found expression in words that few but the Queen could have written : "Truly and sincerely do I deplore the loss of one who was a most kind and disinterested friend of mine and most sincerely attached to me. He was, indeed, for the first two and a half years of my reign, almost the only friend I had except Stockmar and Lehzen."

Her Majesty was bound up heart and soul in her country under whatever circumstances prevailed. When war with Russia was declared she lamented that her sons were not old enough to go. She would have had two for the Army and two for the Navy. And when Lord Hamilton sanctioned the appointment of a Day of Humiliation and Prayer for the success of our arms by sea and land her Majesty deprecated the idea. For prayer, yes ; but for humiliation, no. It savoured of hypocrisy since she believed her policy to have been directed by unselfishness and honesty. Therefore the only appropriate prayer would be one expression of our deep thankfulness for all the benefits we had enjoyed and entreating the protection of the Almighty for our forces on sea and land. She equally objected to imprecations against our enemies and suggested the use of a form already in the Prayer Book "To be used before a Fight at Sea." In subsequent wars her son and many of her relatives were sent, for her Majesty would have them share the dangers as well as the honours of her other subjects. But she lamented the necessity for wars and besides in originating the Patriotic Fund to provide for the orphans of those who fell, and interested herself in securing nurses for the wounded, invariably bade her soldiers God-speed on their departure, and welcomed them on their return. Desire for their speedy success and her anxiety for their early return were ever present with her Majesty and that the worries and cares of the past year have had their effect on her health are easily to be understood. It is recorded that when Lord Cardigan was at Windsor during the Crimean War one of the royal children ran to him saying "You must hurry back to Sebastpool and take it, else it will kill mama," for the same commiseration for her soldiers was manifested by her Majesty then as in recent days.

Her interest in her subjects of all classes was of the keenest and towards none more than to those of this country was it more vividly real. She was in Germany when the draft of the famous Proclamation was submitted to her on a visit to the Princess Royal. But she most carefully weighed the contents of that document and unhesitatingly pronounced it to be appropriate to the occasion neither in the spirit nor in the language and Lord Derby was bidden to bear in mind that it was "a female sovereign who speaks to more than a hundred millions of Eastern people on assuming the direct Government over them and after a bloody civil war, giving them pledges which her future reign is to redeem and explaining the principles of her Government. Such a document should breathe the feelings of generosity, benevolence and religious toleration and point out the privileges which the Indians will receive in being placed on an equality with the subjects of the British Crown and the prosperity following in the train of civilisation." The deep attachment of her Majesty towards her own religion and the comfort and happiness she derived from its consolations precluded her from any attempt to interfere with the native religions. Therefore she directed her servants to act scrupulously in accord with her directions in this matter. Her Majesty's Indian subjects are grateful for this consideration, more than for the many benefits they have derived from her reign. Her attitude towards them was in such contrast with that of other European sovereigns who have had direct control of possessions in India that they can now fully see the magnanimity of her Majesty's action. In the proclamation the direct influence of her Majesty was exercised. The benefits due to her Majesty's indirect influence if not countless are too manifold for enumeration. In that proclamation, the Magna Charta of the Indian races, the Queen-Empress declared her earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of utility and improvement and to administer its Government for the benefit of all her subjects resident therein. In their prosperity would be her strength, in their contentment her security and their gratitude her best reward. Then did her Majesty fulfil her every promise. She gave religious liberty. In every possible way she stimulated the peaceful industry of India, promoted works of utility and improvement and in the truest sense administered its government for the benefit of her Indian subjects. No one can gainsay this ; no one will attempt to. And of the gratitude of the people there is no ground whatever for doubt. They, as sincerely, as profoundly, as any other of her Majesty's subjects, will mourn her death as the saddest calamity which could befall them. Their tears will mingle with those of other subjects throughout the vast empire now plunged into mourning and the sorrow of none will be more real or more intense.

SETTLEMENT REVISIONS.

THE care with which survey settlements are revised in the Bombay presidency is sufficiently illustrated in the latest batch of papers issued by Government. These refer to the revision of the settlements of the Shahapur taluka of the Thana collectorate, four villages of the Nandgaon taluka of Nasik and the Inam village of Vatva in the Daskroi taluka of Ahmedabad. In the Shahapur taluka 256 villages are concerned. They were originally settled in 1866. The centre of the tract in which they lie is traversed by the G. I. P. Railway for thirty-seven miles and the Agra road runs alongside, but no metalled roads have yet been constructed to tap the interior. In the more open tracts of the taluka in the south-west traffic is carried on in carts over good tracks ; but elsewhere carts cannot either travel at all or move with great difficulty and by circuitous routes. The degree of accessibility justly forms the principal factor in the grouping of the villages and the recommendations of the Commissioner have been adopted, but not without the most careful and scrupulous revision. It was shown by the conversion of 2,295 acres of varkas into rice and of varkas into rabi that capital was present in the taluka for application to the soil and that capitalists were willing to undertake the operation. His Excellency for himself weighed the arguments on which conflicting views were based and holding that the backwardness and inaccessibility of many parts of the taluka necessitated the most scrupulous moderation of assessment, had the merits of each group gone through again before expressing his satisfaction that all risk of over-assessment had been avoided and before sanctioning the new rates for a period of thirty years. Against the revision only seventeen out of the 256 villages have raised any protest and these have been suitably answered. In respect to the Nandgaon villages revised it was proposed to increase one and reduce the others, but on consideration of the papers Government did not think it desirable either to reduce or increase the rates, but the incidence of the proposed assessment of the one village is to be watched and reported upon in five years time as to the progress made in occupation of its considerable areas of waste. At Vatva bir has been brought under cultivation and the Commissioner N. D. in reporting on the subject, maintains that revenue in respect of it should now be levied which would not have been levied had it been left as grass growing land. Should Government however think that the Syads, who held the grass land, have no right to the produce of land once Bir, now cultivatted, he suggested that they be granted it as a matter of grace. Government at first refused this but on a second recommendation by the Commissioner supported by the Director of Land Records and agriculture it was sanctioned. The documents speak for themselves and a perusal of their contents must persuade the most incredulous of the great care and discrimination exercised by Government in the matter of settlement revision.

SCIENCE AND PUBLIC BENEFIT.

THE report of Dr. Alfred Lingard, the Imperial Bacteriologist for India, happily illustrates some of the numerous ways in which science may be employed for the public benefit. During the year there was a serious outbreak of rinderpest in the North-Western Provinces, in combating which Dr. Lingard toured through the affected districts. The experiences obtained in South Africa were largely utilized, regard being paid to the differences in the breed of cattle and climatic variations. At first the natives were prejudiced against inoculation, but the results attained were so remarkable that afterwards the cattle owners requested that their herds might be thus treated. Dr. Lingard employed the "simultaneous method" largely, which, in his opinion, gives animals so treated a longer period of immunity. An attempt was made to deal with locusts, plagues of which appear annually throughout India and if these pests can be checked an enormous benefit will result. At the time of the report, however, no results had been recorded. Dr. Lingard was called upon to investigate an outbreak of what was supposed to be glanders-farcy among the horses and mules of the Reserve remount depot at Hakur and Karnal. The mules at the latter place were imported from Italy, and the disease was discovered to be Neapolitan or benign farcy, the average incubation period being three months. The disease was first noticed in an Italian mule within six weeks of importation, and Dr. Lingard thinks it is fair to assume that it was imported with the animal. As it is highly virulent, and involved the loss of 112 animals, Dr. Lingard suggests the advisability of imposing in the future some form of quarantine for horses or mules imported from Italy.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

THE Famine Commission resumed their inquiry in Bombay yesterday when the evidence of Mr. Sweeney, Satara, Mr. Machonochie Collector of Sholapur, Mr. D. P. Milson, Executive Engineer, Rao Bahadur G. P. Thakar, Deputy Collector, Sholapur, Mr. T. J. Pitre, Secretary, Sholapur Municipality, Rao Saheb Gadre, Mamlatdar and Mr. Vithal Tikaji Uplap, Administrator of Akalkote State was taken. The European witnesses corroborated previous evidence to the effect that the people on the relief works were content to take the minimum rate of pay rather than exert themselves. Mr. Machonochie expressed himself in favour of the principle of suspending the collection of land revenue on occasions of substantial failure of crops not amounting to total failure, but considered that only bona fide cultivators should have the benefit of suspension and something more than the amount suspended should be ultimately recovered. The capitalist land holders should not have the benefit of suspensions. Several of the native witnesses did not think the people would favour associations for agricultural credit, but the administrator of Akalkote thought such Agricultural Banks should be established by the State and should advance money for all purposes. Otherwise they would not do, as the sowcar or money lender would bring pressure to bear on his debtors to prevent them joining the Bank.

WE are requested to state that Mrs. Forbes' Dance that was to have taken place this evening, has been put off.

ANOTHER village named Chrikalan, with a population of 266, on the Sialkot-Gurdaspur border has been attacked with plague.

IT is a strange fact, but we hope not a coincidence, that the Queen's father, the Duke of Kent, died on 23rd January, 1820, just 81 years ago.

FROM 1st April up to the 31st December the gross earnings of Indian railways are 90 lakhs better than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 29th December 1900, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1899 of 300,724 maunds and Rs. 65,591 in the earnings.

TRUMPETER ALI SHER KHAN, 1st Bengal Lancers, has been given the Order of Merit of the third class for conspicuous gallantry in assisting Captain Griffin on 11th September at Liang Hsiang in China.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the provision in the next year's estimate of nearly Rs. 10,000 on account of staff allowances for officers, non-commissioned officers and men attending the forthcoming class of instruction in farming at Allahabad.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 1st December last, amounted to Rs. 3,793, being a decrease on the corresponding week for last year of Rs. 352. Total earnings from 1st July to 1st December were Rs. 85,967, showing an increase of Rs. 5,121.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 1st December last, amounted to Rs. 11,730, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,858. Total earnings from 1st July to 1st December Rs. 1,96,307, showing an increase of Rs. 75,969.

ANOTHER expedition to the Bengal coal fields is being arranged to enable the members of the Viceroy's Council considering the Mines Bill to see the conditions under which work is carried on there. The party probably includes Sir Charles Rivaz, Sir A. Wingate, Mr. Smeaton and Mr. Ashton.

CAPTAIN C. H. SELWYN, 12th Bengal Cavalry, acts as British member of the International Commission formed by Count Von Waldersee to establish regulations for the maintenance of order and the collections of taxes in the occupied territories of China. Each Contingent appoints one representative.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. VENTRIS, Commanding the Bombay District, accompanied by Captain Edwardes, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, returned to Bombay yesterday morning by British India steamer Amra, from Bhuj, from inspection duty. A salute of 9 guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival of the General Officer Commanding.

WHILE the figures for famine relief in all forms have sunk to 21 in the Central Provinces, Madras has re-appeared in the British districts list with 676 weavers at Cuddapah in receipt of gratuitous relief. Bombay, too, shows an increase of over 7,000 on previous figures under both forms of relief. The States of Rajputana and Central India are likely to disappear from the returns soon, all the works having been closed. In Hyderabad, too, the figures are still diminishing, but in Baroda and the Bombay States they are steadily though slowly rising again.

MR. MAURICE DE BUNSEN, who has been roughly handled by Turkish soldiers, has been Secretary at the British Embassy at Constantinople for four years, but he has been in the diplomatic service since 1878, when he began his official career in Washington. For two years Mr. de Bunsen was Consul-General in Siam, where his regime was so successful that he was made a C.B. and promoted to Washington as Secretary of the Embassy. He has served in France, Spain, Switzerland, Portugal, and Japan. He is a M.A. of Christ's Church, Oxford, and among many other qualifications speaks Japanese excellently.

A TELEGRAM from Constantinople states that a disagreeable incident, which happened a few days ago in a public place, and which might easily have led to a diplomatic conflict, has been amicably settled through the personal initiative of the Sultan. A French officer with a lady was run against by a Turkish officer, and when he remonstrated was answered by a torrent of abuse. He finally drew his revolver and mortally wounded the Turk. The French Ambassador, having had the French officer arrested, requested that an inquiry should be set on foot. But the Sultan ordered the matter to be dropped, merely desiring that the officer should be removed from Constantinople.

OPPOSITION is already being threatened to the all-British cable via Fanning Island, involving the long span of 3,500 nautical miles. Business men are dissatisfied because a long span means slow and expensive working ; and, as matters stand, the French Atlantic cable from Brest to Cape Cod, of 3,174 nautical miles, is not a financial success, owing to the expense of cabling over so long a span. The Committee of Lloyd's very naturally point to Honolulu, in Hawaii, as the natural landing point, since all the shipping goes there, whereas Fanning is a barren island. So writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," but if the cable is to touch at other than British ports, it ceases to be all-British.

THE QUEEN EMPRESS.

AN APPRECIATION.

BY MRS. M. O. W. OLIPHANT.

A KING'S life is very much the life of his kingdom, with brief references to the consort and children, about whom the "Almanach de Gotha" is the easy authority. The life of the Queen of England, for so long a reigning sovereign, and in whose reign so many great things have happened, might be written in the same way ; but this would satisfy no one, and it would be all the less satisfactory, because our Queen, we are proud to think, had made herself quite a distinct position in the world,—a phrase which, in her case, does not mean, as in ours, the little society in which we are known, but is really the world, and includes the great Republican contingent of the west, besides all the European nations and, transcending even the bounds of Christendom, includes unknown myriads in the East. Her Majesty has been to multitudes the most eminent type of feminine character in this vast world ; she has been the wife "par excellence," an emblem of the simplest and most entire devotion ; her fame, in this respect, has penetrated more deeply than the fame of poet or of general ; she has helped to give luster to those virtues on which the happiness of the universe depends, but which wit and fashion have often held lightly. In the days when her young example became first known and the beauty of the domestic interior in which she presented herself smiling before her people, it was thought that fashionable vice was slain, in England at least, by the pure eyes of the wedded Una,—as it was thought, in those halcyon days that war too was slain and would never again lift its hydra head against mankind ; and if some shadow has fallen upon these hopes it is because human nature is too strong for any individual, and the purest influence has not yet been able to conquer the lower instincts of the mass. But wherever the Queen has stood, there has been the standard of goodness, the head-quarters of honor and purity. It is this above all the peculiar attractions of her position, which has given her the hold she has always retained upon the interest—we might almost say the affections—of the world. That position at its outset, however, was one of

ESPECIAL PICTURESQUENESS AND ATTRACTION.

After a distracted period, during which the history of the royal family is not one to cheer the loyal, or recommend the institution to those educated in other theories of national life, the advent of the young Queen, eighteen years old, brought up in a stainless retirement under the close care of a good mother, and unconnected, even in the most distant way, with any of the royal scandals or miseries, was like a sudden breath or fresh air let into the vitiated atmosphere. No one knew anything but good of the young lady destined to such a charge ; but there were, no doubt, many alarms among the statesmen to whom it was committed to guide her first steps in life, and who had been accustomed to the obstinacy and caprice of princes, and knew that the house of Guelph had no more natural love for constitutionalism than any other reigning house. There is a picture in the corridor at Windsor Castle a (gallery full of beautiful and costly things, but where the state pictures that clothe the walls "laissent beaucoup a desirer" in the way of art) in which is represented the first council of she young Queen ; and it would be a hard heart which could look without some tenderness of sympathy at the young creature, with her fair braided locks, and the extremely simple dress of the period, a dress which increases her youthful aspect, seated alone among so many remarkable men, no one of them less than double her age, and full of experience of that world which it was impossible she could know anything of. A hundred years hence, in all likelihood, this incident will attract the imagination of both painter and poet with all the enchantment added that distance lends, and the young Victoria, in her early introduction to life, will refresh the student of those arid fields of diplomacy and politics with the sudden introduction of human interest, tenderness, and hope. How finely she responded to the lessons of her early mentors, and how thoroughly in accordance with all the highest tenets of constitutionalism her life has been, it is not necessary here to tell. Queen Victoria is indeed

THE IDEAL OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCH.

No one before her has fulfilled the duties of this exalted and difficult post with the same devotion, with so much self-denial, and so little self-assertion. She has made the machine of state work easily when it was in her power to create a hundred embarrassments and has suppressed her own prepossessions and dislikes in a manner which has been little less than heroic. She is the first of English sovereigns who has never been identified with any political party, nor ever hesitated to accept the man whom the popular will or the exigencies of public affairs have brought to the front. It is known that in some cases this has been a real effort, but it has always been done with an dignified abstinence from unnecessary protest or complaint. The very few early mistakes of her girlish career are just enough to prove that it is no want of spirit or natural will that this fine decorum is to be attributed. A tame character might have obeyed the logic of circumstances but this has never been the characteristic of the house of Brunswick, which without much demonstration of talent has always had abundant character both in the English and French sense of the word.

It is an additional charm to the general heart which in all bosoms beats so much alike, that the Queen acquired this noble self-command, as she has herself most ingenuously told us, by the teaching of love. A girl full of animation, very warm in her friendships, and disposed, perhaps, to take up with equal warmth the prepossessions of those about her, it was her good fortune to find in her husband one of those rare characters which appear, like great genius, only now and then in the world's history. A mind so perfectly balanced, so temperate, so blameless, so impartial as that of the Prince Consort, is almost as rare as a Shakspere, and its very perfection gives it an aspect of coldness, which stands between it and the appreciation of the crowd. Thus, it was not till after his death that England was at all duly conscious of the manner of man he had been ; but from the date of the marriage, this wonderful, clam, and passionless, but strong and pure personality enfolded and inspired the quicker instincts and less guarded susceptibilities of the Queen. The story of their courtship has been given by herself to the world, and forms a little romance of the most perfect originality in, which something of the Arabian Nights, or the old courtly fairy tale, mingles with the perennial enchantment which is in the eyes of the simplest youth and maiden. The rarity of the circumstances—the touching and childlike dignity of the young Queen conscious how much she has to bestow and how large a circle of spectators are watching breathless for her decision ; yet full of girlish sweet sense of secondariness to the object of her love and proud delight in his superiority gives such a reading of the well known subject as fiction dares not venture upon. There are many who think the position of the young monarch for whom it was necessary to make her own choice and signify it, a most unnatural one ; but we venture to say these critics would change their opinion after reading.

THAT PRETTY CHAPTER OF ROYAL WOOING.

Had either the young Queen or the Prince been of the wayward kind which chooses perversely and will not see what is most befitting for them the story might have very different ; but happily this was not so and it is the Prince Charming gallant and modest approaching his Fairy Queen whom we see in the handsome young German bowing low before those blue eyes regal in their full and open regard, which veil themselves only before him. There was a story current at the time that a state ball very near the period of their betrothal the young lady gave her princely suitor a rose which he without a button-hole in his close-fitting uniform slit the breast of his coat to find a place for, and that this was a token to the court of the final determination of the great event. Her Majesty, as it is pleasant to hear, having shown herself a little coy and disposed to put off the explanation, as happy girls are wont to do. No more perfect marriage has ever been recorded ; the Queen herself attributes the formation of her character to it, and all that is most excellent in her life.

[Concluded on page 3.]

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEATH OF THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

LONDON JAN. 22

A bulletin issued at four o'clock this afternoon states her Majesty is slowly sinking.

7 P.M.

Her Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria is dead.

THE QUEEN'S CONDITION.

SERIOUS ASPECT.

LATEST BULLETIN.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

The bulletin issued at noon to-day states that there is no change for the worse in Her Majesty's condition and that Her Majesty has recognised several members of the Royal Family and is now asleep.

A bulletin issued at 8 o'clock this morning states that Her Majesty's strength is diminishing and her condition is again assuming a more serious aspect.

JAN. 21.

The bulletin issued at five o'clock this evening states that the slight improvement of the morning is maintained.

JAN. 22.

A bulletin issued at midnight states that there is no material change in Her Majesty's condition, and that the morning's slight improvement has been maintained throughout the day.

Her Majesty has taken food fairly well and had tranquil sleep.

WORLDWIDE SORROW.

INPORTANT ENGAGEMENTS ABANDONED

Many important engagements have been postponed or abandoned owing to her Majesty's illness.

Cablegrams from all parts continue to testify to the worldwide sorrow felt everywhere.

The papers dwell on the unparalleled demonstration of unity of the Empire in the love for the Queen.

GOVERNMENT BULLETINS.

The following bulletins are issued by the Viceroy's Private Secretary :—

A bulletin, dated London 21st, 1-5 p.m., says a bulletin issued at eleven this morning states that the Queen has rallied slightly and taken more food and had some refreshing sleep, and her strength is not diminished. The symptoms which occasion most anxiety point to local obstruction of brain circulation.

It is unofficially stated that a stroke of paralysis has affected the side of her face and Her Majesty's speech.

LATER.

A bulletin, dated London 21st, says :—A bulletin issued at five o'clock this evening states that the slight improvement of this morning is maintained.

SYMPATHY AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 20.

Three thousand Mahomedans assembled in Chitpore mosque here, yesterday at noon, and offered prayers for the Queen and there was a large gathering at the Dhurrumtollah mosque for the same purpose.

A number of entertainments are being postponed here on account of the Queen illness.

Prayers for H. M. the Queen have been arranged by the British Indian Association at the Kalighat temple for the past few days and at every private Thakoorbari the same have been taking place in Calcutta, while to-day after Id devotion on the maiden at which large congregations assembled, special prayers were held for the recovery of Her Majesty in which all classes of Mahomedans joined with the deepest reverence. The dinner and dance at Government House has been postponed and telegrams of inquiry are coming in from all parts of the Mofussil.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Special prayers are being offered in the mosques and temples and Brahmins are making Laghurudra to the God Shiva for the speedy recovery of Her Majesty.

MEETING AT KARMALA.

KARMALA, JAN. 22.

A mass meeting of the residents of Karmala gathered on the morning of 22nd instant, under the presidency of Mr. Pataskar, pleader. All expressed their deepest anxiety for her Majesty's health and every one is praying God to bless her Gracious Majesty with long life. Collections are being made for charity to be given to the poor so that they may join us in their prayers.

ALIBAG, JAN. 22.

A crowded meeting of the inhabitants of all castes and creeds of Alibag was held to-day in Kridshapan, Sub-Judge Kanitkar presiding, to pray for the speedy recovery of Her Majesty the Queen. All prayed fervently while standing.

AHMEDNAGAR, JAN. 22.

A Special Prayer Meeting of all classes of Hindus was held in the Dattamandir to offer prayers to God for Her Majesty's speedy recovery. Great sorrow and anxiety prevails. The news of slight improvement was received with joy

NASIK, JAN. 22.

The Nasik Hindus assembled at thhe Kalaama's temple and offered humble prayers for Her Majesty's speedy recovery.

THE SULAIMANI COMMUNITY.

The Sulaimani Community celebrated the Idul Fitr Holiday at Kadar Bagh situated at Khetwadi where there was a good attendance of members. Advantage was taken of the occasion to offer prayers for the speedy recovery of H. M. the Queen Empress from her present serious illness. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee, who was present recounted the numerous benefits which the subjects of the Empire in general and the Indian people in particular have derived from Her Majesty's beneficent Rule, and the sympathy and love which Her Majesty has always evinced towards those over whom she rules and which has endeared her to them all. The meeting broke up after prayers and partaking of the feast provided.

JEHANGIR THE MAGNIFICENT.

Owing to the serious illness of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, the performances of "Jehangir," advertised to take place on the 22nd, 24th and 29th inst., have been postponed to subsequent dates which will be duly notified.

ROBERTS, the billiard champion played an exhibition game on Monday night at the Connemara Hotel Madras with Mr. Creed, the local amateur giving the latter 650 points in a game of 1,000 up Roberts won by 84 points, his best breaks being 122, 97 and 72.

The final match between Golconda and Gymkhna (A) team in the Polo Tournament on Monday resultee in a well-contested game, Golcondas winning by five goal one subsidiary to three goals. The match was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The presentation of the handsome trophy presented by Raja Venugopaul was made by Lady White.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DE WET STILL AT LARGE.

The De Wet, who recently represented Botha in the Transvaal, is merely a namesake of General De Wet, who is believed to be still in the Orange Colony.

TREASON IN CAPE COLONY.

Three Colonial troopers have pleaded guilty to treasonable conduct at Matjesfontein.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

The following casualties are reported from South Africa :—12th January, 2nd Glosters—slightly injured, Second-Lieutenant E. Stephenson, West Riding Regiment, Second-Lieutenant Carlyon, taken prisoner 13th January, 1st North Lancashire Regiment—accidentally killed, Lieutenant A. R. Wallace.

Deaths from enteric between 12th and 17th January—Royal Engineers, Lieutenant G. E. Elkington; Donegal Artillery, Second Lieutenant H. Mobim; 3rd Durham Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant J.C. Williams; 2nd North Staffordshires, Second-Lieutenant H. S. Richards.

Deaths from dysentery—R. A. M. C., Lieutenant S. Duffield.

INDIGO EXPERIMENT.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 21.

A special feature of the indigo sale held on Monday afternoon was the eager bidding for 29 chests mark B.I.P.A. made under Mr. Christopher Rawson's directions by what is known as the blowing process at Mosheri. The prepared indigo, far from exciting the suspicions of buyers, ran up to prices above the average. Previous to the sale a letter addressed to Messrs. Cresswell and Co. by Mr. Rawson was read. The writer made a special point of the fact that the blower is used merely as a convenient means of oxidising the liquor obtained. In the course of the experiment Mr. Rawson pointed out that it had been his object during the past season to discover some means of further increasing the yield, as well as to study the conditions under which inferior indigo was produced. It was therefore to be expected that some of the B. I. P. A indigo would be of a rather low quality, though a large portion of the outturn was decidedly superior to the average indigo made in Behar.

PLAGUE IN WESTERN BENGAL.

Plague is getting very bad in Western Bengal, over two thousand deaths occurring there last week.

BUDDHISM IN BURMA

RANGOON, JAN. 21.

One thousand pilgrims are leaving on Wednesday by the Lancashire, which will convey to Ceylon a splendid gold pedestal, which has been made in Mandalay, to sustain the casket containing the tooth of Gautama Buddha. The pedestal is now on view on the platform of the Sule Pagoda.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sobraon arrived here this morning

SUEZ, JAN. 21.

The City Line s.s. City of Lucknow arrived here, from Bombay, yesterday evening.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Hiroshima Maru left Singapore for Hongkong, on the 21st inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Moravia, from Trieste, arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 22nd inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 4 8-32
The Manchester market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-2
Bar Silver	29 12-16

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

YOUNG MEN'S UNION.

Out of respect to the memory of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, a meeting of the Young Men's Union was held on Sunday last, in the hall of the Grain Merchants Association, where the members resolved to send a letter of condolence to Mrs. Ranade, and the meeting was dissolved without transacting business.

AT a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association held on Tuesday, under the Presidency of Mr. R. M. Sayani the following resolutions were adopted:—"That the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association place on record their deep sense of the irreparable national loss sustained by the death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade. In him not only the Presidency of Bombay loses a distinguished judge of H. M's. High Court of Judicature of profound learning and great independence, but all India loses an eminent patriot of commanding talents and high statesmanship and an earnest reformer of great practical sagacity who by his many sided and ceaseless activities rendered during his lifetime most signal services to his country. That a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to Mrs Ranade and the other members of the family."

At a meeting of the Committee of the Hindu Union Club, held last Monday, they adopted the following Resolution :—That this Committee places on record its sense of profound grief at the heavy calamity that has befallen the country by the sudden death of the Honble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade. His grand intellectual capacities and attainments, his many sided activities, his uniform courtesy and kindness of heart, the magic influence of his deeply impressive personality and the piety and faith which made him ever [illegible]erful and inspiring :—These and a number of other unique characteristics marked him out as one of the greatest of India's sons, perhaps, the greatest of modern times. The whole nation mourns his loss. To the Hindu Union Club it is a blow, particulary personal and crushing. He was its best friend and mainstay, being for long its Honorary President, and ever taking a kindly and genuine interest in its well-being. That a letter of condolence be sent on behalf of the club to Mrs. Ranade and Mr. N. G. Ranade. That a portrait of the Hon. Justice Mr. Ranade be ordered and hung in the club-rooms; and that the club should hold a special general gathering in honour of Mr. Justice Ranade and that, it should annually celebrate the anniversary of his death.'

GOCULDAS TEJPAL SCHOOL.

The teachers and the boys of the Goculdas Tejpal High School gathered on Friday last to record their sense of great grief caused by the death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, who was one of the members of the Managing Committee of the G. T. Trust. Messrs. B. D. Lala, B.A. and N. H. Mehta gave suitable addresses, and Mr. Padhye, the Principal, concluded the proceedings with a speech, in which he dwelt upon the grand intellectual gifts and the untiring zeal and industry of Mr. Justice Ranade, on his catholicity and unending kindness, on his simplicity, on his ever-ready forgiveness and appreciation, on his deep religiousness and reverence for the past, on his absolute freedom from pride, and self-aggrandisement and on his undying love of duty for duty's sake.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR LOGAN HOME, 3rd Madras Lancers, is appointed Commandant of the Governor's Bodyguard, Madras.

Major E. J. Sharpe, late D.A.A.-G. Burmah, proceeds home as Second-in-Command of the 4th Battalion Middlesex Regiment.

The following transfers are ordered in India :—Sub-Marine Mining Company :—Lieutenant W. E. Barron, R. E., from Aden to Karachi ; in relief of Lieutenant, H. G. Lemesurier, R.E., transferred to Military Works Services in the Bengal Command.

Lieutenant Vaslan, 5th Punjab Cavalry, is granted one year's leave to England on medical certificate, preparatory to retiring from the service.

Lieutenant Greyson, Battery R. H. A., is ordered to proceed to England ; Lieutenant Luddington, East Lancashire Regiment, is granted one year's leave home on urgent affairs.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

SECOND DAY.

YESTERDAY morning the Famine Commission resumed its sittings at the Bombay Secretariat, Sir Antony Macdonnell presiding.

Lieutenant Sweeney said that in April 1900 he was appointed to the care of three large public works in the Satara District. He had no previous experience in the Public Works Department and was not on active service before he was appointed supervising officer of these works. On one work there were 12,000 labourers, on another 6,000 and on the third 5,000. Witness described the official establishment on each work. The special service officers on the works were highly intelligent men ; one had been a Municipal Secretary and others held ministerial offices. When he joined, the system of payment by results was in force with a maximum guided by the price of grain. The system was that of piece work without a minimum. There was also provision of cooked food allowances for the dependents. The weakly gangs got a minimum wage of twelve chittacks of grain. This system continued up to the date he left, which was the 17th November.

The President : Did you find that the workers did a fair day's work in these conditions ?—No, I found that on the contrary they would not do a fair day's work. They could do it but they were systematically lazy. They were not paid more than for the amount of work they did.

Was it sufficient to keep them in good condition ?—Judging by their condition I should say yes. The maximum wage that a digger could earn was nineteen chittacks of grain and for a carrier fifteen chittacks. The average earnings of a digger were, however, twelve annas a week and eight annas for a carrier. Grain was selling at eight seers the rupee, so that the diggers earned thirteen chittacks and the carriers eight chittacks a day. On that scale the condition of the people was good.

You say in your statement that the scale of wages was adequate but not unduly liberal. How do you reconcile that with the fact that the digger only got thirteen and the carrier only eight chittacks ?—More than one of the family worked, and the total amount earned was sufficient. There was in addition a rest day wage of one sixth of the minimum for each day they were present on the work. They absented themselves when they could. The class of men placed in control was unreliable and probably for a little consideration they let the people remain absent. The payments could not be intercepted by these men because they were made by himself or by the special civil officer. If there had been a better class of men employed as mustering karkuns, better work would have been done. It was only after they had been fined times out of number and been dismissed for irregularities that they were got to work a little better. They had only one outbreak of cholera which appeared to have arisen in the adjacent village and it was stamped out by isolating the men on the works where it appeared.

MR. MACONOCHIE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Maconochie, Collector of Sholapur, described the failure of the crops in that district, which is mainly a rabi district, in 1889 and said he took alarm in October, when the rains failed. He instituted three test works. Technical and professional matters were left to the Public Works Department.

The President : Don't you think that it is in the interests of the general administration of relief that every aspect of relief organizations should be under the direction of the Collector ?—Yes.

The President : So do I.

Witness added that the system of payment on the test works was that of payment by results with a maximum wage. When they were turned into regular relief works the strict code system was adopted with a maximum wage. The system was changed because of the instructions of the Code and not so much because of the necessity of having another system of relief. If there had been an arrangement for feeding dependents he thought it would have been safe to go on with the payment by results. After the test works had been changed to relief works the numbers rose from 8,000, to 80,000 by the end of December. There was a very formidable rush. It had, he thought, begun while they were still test works, but the volume of the rush was later.

The President : Would it not be a fair inference to say that this rush was caused by the abolition of the payment by results and the adoption of the Code System ?—I think it is quite unfair. The test works were small and the distress was so severe throughout the district that they would have come to any work.

Did you find that the labourers did a fair day's work or were content to receive the minimum wage ?—There was a great tendency in that direction and we cut it down by 25 per cent. reducing the minimum to the penal minimum of nine chittacks. I think this made them work better. Dependents were very numerous, being 33 per cent. of the whole. This was due to the customs among the lower classes, such as Mahars and others, and the custom of polygamy. There was a large number of immigrants from Hyderabad and these swelled the mortality.

The President : Would it not have been possible to collect the immigrants close to your frontiers and pass them over to the officers of the Native State ?—I am afraid, we would have to do the same thing over again. It would be an endless process.

The President : But the Political officer would have brought pressure on the Native State to open works for them.

Witness in reply to further questions thought there should be one poor house in every taluka and that would give them in his district seven instead of three.

The President : When you find that at first the people were content with three-fourths of the maximum and afterwards were content with half and that the mortality was not great, does it not point to the fact that the code rate of pay is too high ?—Yes, I think it a little too high The works ought to be productive. The rate was reduced because we wanted to make the people work and thought that when they found they were not earning sufficient to keep them they would exert themselves. Advances amounting to Rs. 75,000 were made for digging wells, and for seeds and bullocks. Witness thought that five lakhs of rupees could have been usefully spent in digging wells in October, but he would have had to have an increased staff. They could not advance the money quick enough at present and he would have special Mamlatdars for the advance of takavi. The value of a crop of Jawari from an acre of land in his district was about ten rupees and the land revenue was about twelve or fourteen annas or about eight per cent. of the value of the gross produce. He had no power to suspend or postpone the collection of revenue without the sanction of Government. The revenue system did not contemplate that suspensions or remissions would be required in a normal year nor in ordinary bad years. Of course it never contemplated three famines in five years such as they had had.

The President : Do you consider it desirable that the Collector of the district should have power to suspend the collection of land revenue on the occurrence of vicissitudes of season not involving total crop failure, but involving substantial failure ?—I think it would be wise to suspend the revenue but I don't know whether it would be wise to give the power to the Collecter.

The President : The Collectors of other provinces have the power.

Witness : Does it not upset the estimates of the Accountant-General

The President : No.

Witnese : I certainly accept the principle of suspensions. I think if suspensions are recognised as part of our policy the assessment ought to be a great deal higher.

The President. You are thinking of the capitalist owner who is able to pay without reference to the crop on the ground ?—I was thinking of all.

If you have a tenant with only a pair of bullocks and a plough is it your experience that such a tenant saves from a good year sufficient to pay for a bad year ?—No, as a matter of fact he does not.

Well if you insist upon the punctual payment of your land revenue when such a man has only got a four anna crop you either force him into the hands of the money lenders or sell him up ?—Yes.

Well, then don't you think it desirable to give yourself the power to take a middle way ?—Then you want to take more in a good year.

Subject to the power of recovery in future years don't you think it would be desirable to have the power of suspending in bad years ?—Oh, certainly, but I think we ought to have the power of recovering more.

Would you recover more than the amount suspended ?—Yes, I think they ought to pay for the indulgence in time.

Witness farther questioned said that in making the suspensions he would divide the people into two classes, namely, the bona fide cultivators and the capitalists and he would not give the latter any suspension at all. He would regard the circumstances of the individual in each case.

The President: I am told that you may have on the list a person regarded as the owner who may have sold to a second person who has sold to a third person and the latter may have mortgaged to a fourth person, while the original owner may have been dead long ago. How are you to follow up the actual owner in such a case as that ?—We can make a pretty shrewd guess. The written register does not represent the actual facts and requires to be brought up to date. If they had a register in which the necessary changes had been made, they would be able to make the classification he mentioned.

In reply to Mr. Nicholson witness said there was a large scope in his district for the development of works of water storage in the villages, and it would be a good thing if in times of famine, works of that character could be started. There had been a scheme for assisting the weavers of Sholapur during the famine, and he hoped in the future that a Credit Association would be established, whereby their condition would be improved and the operations of the Sowcar, who took their cloths at sweating rates would be checked.

By Mr. Bourdillon. The labourers who belonged to the lower castes had no objection to taking relief whatever and came on the works at once. Among the agriculturists there was formerly a feeling of objection to becoming beggars, but now there was no such feeling.

In reply to the President witness said that under the regulation of the Famine Code authorising the suspension of the collection of the next ensuing land revenue on the occasion of total failure of crops, he proposed to suspend about thirty per cent, but it was not found necessary to suspend more than 20 per cent.

Do you think it possible to do anything in regard to Credit Associations for Cultivators ?—Witness said the principle of such associations would certainly apply to his district and he was disposed to give the matter favourable consideration.

Mr. D. P. Milsom, Executive Engineer, Sholapur, said that between 50,000 and 60,000 persons were employed on the relief works. Witness described the system of control and supervision and said there was not sufficient staff. Daily measurements of work and daily payments were not possible without an abnormal establishment.

The President : Oh, yes it is. It has been found possible in other places with about three times your establishment and by dividing the people into groups of 5,000. That was done in Northern India.—Witness said he could not get sufficient establishment to supervise the works anywhere approaching locally. They got men who were absolutely useless and had to send them away.

The President : Was it not possible to advertise. There is a large number of young graduates without employment and could you not have put them in charge of the works ?

Witness : Without any outdoor experience ?

The President : Yes. Some of them have developed a wonderful power for controlling men.—Witness : I should never have thought of trying them.

The President : It is wonderful what talent you do discover if you only give it a chance.

Witness corroborated the evidence of previous witnesses as to the disposition of the people to be satisfied with the minimum wage. Ten per cent. earned the full rate, 65 per cent. got the minimum and 25 per cent. the penal minimum. The system of payment by results was infinitely better than the code task system. If payment by results had been introduced from the beginning with an allowance for dependents it could have been continued throughout the famine.

Rao Bahadur G. P. Thakar, Deputy Collector, Sholapur, considered that money advanced for agricultural improvements should be recovered by an addition to the assessment and when the money was repaid the amount of the original assessment should be revived. He did not think the people would favour associations for agricultural credit, as they preferred to act individually.

Mr. Bourdillon said the system of spreading repayments of advances over a number of years and making the repayment coincide with the harvests had been adopted in Bengal with very good results.

Mr. Trimbak Janardan Pitre, Secretary of the Sholapur Municipality, put in a note which he had prepared on the arrangements made for relieving the cloth weavers at Sholapur. As the result of an experiment which extended over ten months was a mass of cloth made and some of it sold.

Rao Saheb Gadra, Mamlatdar of Sangola Taluka in the Sholapur District described the measures taken to meet the distress in his taluka and added that wells could with advantage be made in the villages. He did not think the people of the villages could be trusted to carry out the work themselves if the money were advanced and the cost of the work estimated. A respectable man in a village held about 400 or 500 acres and these people were willing to take takavi advances.

The President : Do you think cultivators like that would club together for mutual credit for the purpose of assisting each other ?—I don't think so, because they have no trust in each other.

Hanmantdas Singhji, a merchant of Sholapur, said that it would be better if famine stricken people, employed on relief works were paid money instead of grain for the work they did. It was necessary that some increase should be made in the minimum daily wages of the labourers. The arrangements made at the time when famine stricken people were paid their wages were not satisfactory. In his opinion implicit faith could not be placed in the subordinate paid staff for the good Administration of relief works.

Mr. Vithal Tikaji Uplap, Administrator of the Akalkote State, appeared to give evidence and said that wells and other works were carried out to relieve the distress in the State. He had a knowledge of British territory and the Village Punchayets he thought could be made very useful in the administration of relief, especially in the large villages. In the small villages they would be under the thumb of the village accountant.

The President : And you think the village accountant is not always to be trusted ?—I would not trust him (laughter), I would trust the Patel.

The most useful relief works were, the witness considered, village wells and tanks. Road work was useless.

Do you think that the Revenue System in the districts which you know presses heavily ?—No.

Do you think the pressure of the assessment has had any substantial effect in weakening the power of the cultivators to resist bad seasons ?—No.

Their position is due to the failure of the rains. There was a great deal of indebtedness and in many cases the original tenant had become the sub-tenant of the Sowcar who took one-fourth more than the proper rent. The sub-tenant had no protection against enhancement of rent by his landlord.

Do you, from your knowledge of British territory, consider that there should be an amendment of the law limiting the rent which can be taken from the sub-tenant ?

I think it would be better, but in such cases it would be better to have an Agricultural Bank.

Do you think that sufficient mutual confidence could be evoked among the people for that purpose ?—There would be a difficulty but the state should give the advance.

Do you think if the State advanced Rs. 500 here, Rs. 500 there and so on that the people could be got to combine to administer the money and that there would be sufficient honesty to manage the affair ?—I think so.

Do you think that the Sowcars would prevent a creditor from joining the bank by threatening to foreclose ?—They would, but the man would get support.

The President : But he would not get advances for all purposes. The State could not give advances for weddings and so on. Then it would be difficult ; and the sowcar would not let him join. The State must advance money for all purposes.

The President : Oh, well that is impossible.

At this stage the Commission adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	6	17
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	6	43
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	37	23	52
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	5	15	25
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	13	40
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	4	2	8
Water Division	0	1	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	26
Total	73	75	220
Total plague deaths to date	82,049	67,762	
Same date last year	1.5	67	357

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 1,337 as against 1,192 during the previous week. Of the total number 370 died from plague and 3 from cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 328 and 5 respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 2,394, while that of plague was 478.

TRAIN-WRECKING IN HYDERABAD.

A Hyderabad telegram says Judgment was yesterday delivered by Mr. Joshi, District Magistrate, in the case in which fifteen men were charged with having derailed a train at Daarur, with the intent of committing dacoity. Fourteen of them were sentenced to seven years' and the other to three years' rigorous imprisonment. It appears, from the evidence that accused formed a conspiracy to wreck the train, with the object of plundering some cash in the possession of a pay-clerk who was expected by that train.

Two of them were armed with guns, and one with a sword, which they did not however, use for when the train came to grief they got frightened and bolted. On being arrested by the Railway Police, they made a clean breast of their crime, and each one individually swore that Mr. Collins, the Permanent Way Inspector at Vicarabad, instigated them and suggested the possibility of their carrying out the deed without any fear of detection. Their statements were supported by the evidence of two witnesses, who related the whole story of the plot. The judgment exonerated Mr. Collins in that, so far as the evidence went there was nothing to render him criminally responsible for what was alleged against him.

DEATH OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN EMPRESS.

HER LIFE-STORY RE-TOLD.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS died last evening, at seven o'clock, the news being received in Bombay, as throughout the length and breadth of the civilised world, with profound regret. Her Majesty was born on the 24th of May 1819, her parents being the Duke and Duchess of Kent. It seemed entirely without the bounds of probability that that child could ever ascend the throne of England. The Duke of Kent was the fourth son of George III, yet such was the series of changes wrought by the hand of death, that in the course of a few years the Princess Victoria was the only remaining scion of the royal stock. The little Princess had an admirable home-training, being reared under the best English traditions. She had many charms as a young girl, including a natural artlessness and kindliness of disposition. She was brought up to enjoy the freedom and simplicity of a child's nature, and for years the knowledge of her high destiny was kept from her. When William IV ascended the throne in 1830, a Regency Bill was passed, and provision made for the education and maintenance of the Princess, whose first appearance at Court took place on the 24th of February, 1831.

EARLY TRAINING.

The young Princess had been most carefully educated and was taught from her eleventh year that she must one day fill the highest position in the country, and bear its responsibilities. She was taught the necessity of strict accuracy and method in business. She was never out of her mother's sight or that of her governess, the Baroness Lehzen. Though helped by the purse of Prince Leopold, the necessity for rigid economy with which, no doubt, the Duchess of Kent had been already familiarised in the frugal Court of Saxe-Coburg, obliged the little Princess Victoria to deny herself toys which she was not able to pay for. The surroundings of the future Queen were as different as could be conceived from those which prevailed at the Court, from which her mother assiduously kept her apart. To make her amends for this deprivation of Court gaieties, the most eminent literary and scientific men in England were welcomed to Kensington Palace. The Princess Victoria received an education which fitted her for the great role which she might at any moment be called on to fill. Prince Leopold, when she was three years of age, told her of her cousin Albert, and that he would be her husband one day. He made a similar communication to his little nephew, and the capable and politic Duchess Dowager of Coburg worked assiduously to the same end. When the Princess Victoria was eleven, a genealogical table showing her place in the line of succession was placed by the Baroness Lehzen in a historical book which she was studying. On opening the book the Princess said : "I never saw that before. I see I am nearer the throne than I thought." After some moments' reflection she said : "Now many a child would boast, but they don't know the difficulty. There is much splendour, but there is more responsibility." She added that she now understood why she was made to learn so much, and even Latin which her aunts never studied. "I understand all better now. I will be good." From that time the future Queen was consciously qualifying for the exalted position for which she was destined.

ASCENDS THE THRONE.

On the 20th June 1837, at half-past two in the morning, William IV expired at Windsor, after a brief illness. At 5 a.m. the high dignitaries of State drove to Kensington Palace and knocked, rang, and thumped for some time before they could wake the porter. After a further delay in the courtyard they were informed that the Princess was in such a sweet sleep that she could not be disturbed, to which the inexorable reply was :—"We have come on business of State to the Queen, and even her sleep must give way to that." In a few minutes the Queen entered the room in a loose white night-gown and shawl, her hair falling upon her shoulders, her feet in slippers, tears in her eyes, but perfectly collected and dignified. It was evident that she had not been taken by surprise. At eleven o'clock her Majesty presided at a meeting of the Privy Council. The new reign had begun. If there was a great outburst of loyalty at the accession of the young Sovereign there was also a remarkable ebullition of its opposite. The suppression in 1835, by a vote of the House of Commons, of the Orange Body with its branches throughout the United Kingdom and in the Army, organised under its Grand Master, the Duke of Cumberland, had not put an end to the conspiracy. A no-Popery cry rang throughout the land, popular suspicion having been aroused as to the Protestantism of the Coburgs by the intermarriages of members of that family with the French and Portuguese Royal houses. However, it being known that the Duke of Cumberland was behind all this, the Whig party became enthusiastic in favour of the Queen, who was looked on as representing toleration, the principles of the Reform Bill, and the Abolition of Slavery. On the other hand the Tories were full of doubts and fears, lest the principles of the Constitution should be destroyed by anarchy and popery. The *Times* endeavoured to allay the alarm by reminding the ultras that for the Queen in any manner to follow the footsteps of the Coburg family in marrying a Papist would involve the immediate forfeiture of the British Crown. The plot came to nothing. The Duke of Cumberland consulted the Duke of Wellington as to what he should do. The Iron Duke told him the best thing he could do was to go away as fast as he could :—"Go instantly and take care you do not get pelted." And he went.

PRINCE ALBERT.

In 1840, the auspicious marriage of the Queen with Prince Albert was celebrated. The union was not popular and the earlier years of the reign were not marked by the universal loyalty which has characterised its meridian when the Queen's sterling qualities made a deep impression on the minds and hearts of all her people. When the Queen came to the throne, and for some years after, the condition of the people of England was stated by a writer in the "Edinburgh Review" in January 1882, to have been more deplorable than it had ever been before or than it has ever been since. Relatively to the population there were more paupers and more criminals than at any other period of English history. The working classes, maddened by distress, were organised as Chartists or as Socialists. In the course of three years there was a deficit in the revenue of five millions. Trade was everywhere stagnant ; agriculture was everywhere suffering ; a nation of workmen was idle, because no one employed them. The factory system was wholly unregulated, children under nine working six hours a day, and all above that age being whole-timers, working twelve and fifteen hours a day. The Ten Hours Bill was resisted by the allegation that in German factories the young worked for seventeen hours in the twenty-four ; and it was asked, if the Bill were passed, how could England hold her own against such competition. Macaulay met the objection by the argument that the German workers were so stunted that they could not recruit the Army, adding "if ever we are forced to yield the foremost place among commercial nations, we shall yield it, not to a race of degenerate dwarfs, but to some people pre-eminently vigorous in mind and body." Cobden pleaded for the Repeal of the Corn Laws, to stop the deterioration of the population from insufficiency of food "which threatened to spoil not merely the animal, but the intellectual creature." The Repeal of the Corn Laws and the regime of Free Trade, inaugurated in 1846, changed the whole aspect of affairs and the prosperity of the Kingdom has, with brief intervals of depression, advanced by leaps and bounds. In the present year, the national revenue has risen to the amazing total of £104,000,000, while the country, in proportion to its earnings, is one of the lightest taxed in the world.

THE FESTIVAL OF PEACE.

Prince Albert did much to give an impetus to the development of foreign commerce and the acclimatisation of art manufactures in England by the Great International Exhibition of 1851. The proposal was met with anything but a general approval at the outset, and predictions of disastrous failure were freely indulged in. A member of the House of Commons prayed that hail and lightning should descend upon the Crystal Palace, and destroy the whole undertaking. Professor Airey, the Astronomer Royal, demonstrated mathematically that the expansion and contraction of the iron, under the influence of sun, cloud would break up the glass and send it in a shower on the devoted heads of the Queen and the assembled crowds. This, like another prediction that all the brigands and cut-throats of Europe would invade and plunder London, was not fulfilled. To the Queen's intense joy, the Exhibition was a magnificent success ; 30,000 persons were present at the opening, and six millions of people passed through its portals while it remained open. It was fondly believed at the time that the Festival of peace inaugurated an era in which war would never more rear its direful head. Before a year was over, there were apprehensions that the restoration of the Napoleons to power in France would lead to a war between that country and Great Britain.

CRIMEAN WAR.

Within three years Lord Palmerston and the force of events brought about an alliance between England and France to make war upon Russia, and the Crimean war occupied all thoughts for some two anxious years. Before hostilities began, the Prince Consort was the object of savage libels, representing him as a traitor to England, betraying the country to the foreign enemy. It was actually reported and believed that the Prince was arrested for high treason and would be committed to the Tower. Thousands of people assembled outside the prison fortress to witness the husband of the Queen enter its gloomy precincts. When the military organisation broke down before Sebastopol, the public who believed, as Sir Charles Napier said, that a British fleet could take any sail to Moskow and that a British Army could take any fortress by escalade, were furious at the manifest "betrayal of the country by people in high places." Mr. Roebuck, a responsible politician, made use of this phrase to the Duke of Newcastle, the War Minister, who thought it was meant for himself. "Oh, no!" said Tearem "it is meant for one much higher than you—Prince Albert." There is some reason to believe that these libels, if they did not originate with Lord Palmerston, were encouraged by him, in requital for the severe censure passed by the Queen upon his precipitate expression of approval of Louis Napoleon's coupedetat. On a previous occasion, her Majesty had written with strong resentment of the insubordinate manner which Lord Palmerston had sent an insulting despatch to the Austrian Foreign Office, while the Queen and Prime Minister were amending the draft, Palmerston, perhaps rightly, attributed these two severe snubbings to Prince Albert. Nevertheless, Lord Palmerston became the indispensable War Minister when the siege of Sebastopol had to be brought to a successful conclusion. During that fearful time, the Queen became ill with anxiety, and yet at that very moment Prince Albert was held up to public obloquy as the foreign influence which was thwarting the military organisation to prevent the success of the operations before Sebastopol. We are so ready to ridicule foreign nations for crying out "Nous sommes trahis" when they find themselves in a tight place, that it would be well to remember that when fortune averts her face from us, we too are not free from the same weakness.

INDIAN MUTINY.

Scarcely was the Crimean war over when the Indian Mutiny broke out, and it seemed for the moment as if the revolt of the greater part of the Native Army would tax the strength of the Empire to the utmost. The Queen urged upon her Ministers the necessity of sending ample forces to suppress the outbreak and restore order. When the Mutiny was suppressed the Queen favoured clemency towards all who had not been guilty of mutiny or had not joined in the massacre of women and children. Her Majesty took an active part in shaping the Royal proclamation announcing to the pepole of India that the Government had been transferred from the East India Company to the Crown. In the original draft there had been a very gratuitous expression to the effect that the Queen possessed the power of undermining the religions and customs of India. Her Majesty objected to that expression, and directed that it should be replaced by a declaration that "the deep attachment which her Majesty feels to her own religion and the comfort and happiness which she derives from its consolations will preclude her from any attempt to interfere with the native religions, and that her servants will be directed to act scrupulously in accordance with her directions. Lord Canning expressed the highest approval of this kindly, just, and charitable reference to the Indian religions. At that time the Queen did not assume the title of Empress of India, but Mr. Disraeli, when the Government of India Act of 1858 was passing through the House of Commons, wrote to the Queen that it was "only the ante-chamber of an imperial palace, and your Majesty would do well to deign to consider the steps which are now necessary to influence the opinions and affect the imaginations of the Indian populations. The name of your Majesty ought to be impressed upon their native life." In 1876, Disraeli, then Prime Minister, in the teeth of much opposition, passed an Act conferring the title of Empress of India on the Queen.

THE CROWN OF SORROWS.

In 1861, the Dutchess of Kent died. At the close of the same year, the Prince Consort, whose health had been failing for some time, fell a victim to typhoid fever. The Prince who had been the Queen's loving husband for twenty-four years, and her permanent Minister, on whose judgment and knowledge of affairs she was wont to rely in all the concerns of life was stricken down. She was left stunned and prostrated. Fears were entertained for her health and even for life. King Leopold, who was her strong support from her earliest years, intervened to induce the Queen to leave Windsor and go to Osborne before the funeral. Prince Alice was for a time her Majesty's intermediary with the ministers for the transaction of public business.

THE REIGN OF SYMPATHY.

Nevertheless, the marvellous staying power and the strong, well-disciplined will with which she had been endowed enabled the Queen to surmount her great sorrow and devote herself to the assiduous discharge of the heavy duties of her great position. It was said that the Queen reigned but did not govern. Her Majesty knew how to reign in a very real sense. Fortunate beyond all her predecessors in the capacity and disinterestedness of a succession of Prime Ministers who would have rendered any reign illustrious the Queen gave them support and encouragemnet and aided them by an accumulated experience and a practised intelligence of great value to them and to the country. The Queen herself worked as laboriously as any Minister. She read, and claimed and exercised the right to discuss, and if need be, modify the documents placed before her for sanction. Possessed of a quite exceptional knowledge of the arcana of European politics, she was able to exercise a potent influence, uniformly tending to reconcile the national interests which none more firmly upheld—and the interests of peace. Her sympathy for the suffering in every class of her subjects, or in any part of her wide Empire was sincere and practical. Her heart beat in unison with that of her subjects and throne and cottage are united in the bonds of a very real affection. Mr. John Bright paid a noble tribute to the sympathetic side of the Queen's character when at a meeting of working-men in 1868 he said, in reference to her desolate and widowed position, "a woman, be she Queen of a great realm, or be she the wife of one of your labouring men, who can keep alive in her heart a great sorrow for the lost object of her life and affection, is not at all likely to be wanting in a great and generous sympathy with you."

CLOSING YEARS.

Since the Diamond Jubilee, celebrated so enthusiastically four years ago, her Majesty's health, which had hitherto given little cause for anxiety, has been gradually failing and now and again alarming rumours as to recurring illnesses were circulated, then contradicted with assiduity by those with whom the wish that her Majesty's health was good as ever was father to the thought. It is said that the political troubles of the past year bore upon her. The repeated casualties to our arms and the recurring increases to the death-roll were severely felt by her

Majesty's sensitive and sympathetic nature and conduced to the final prostration.

THE QUEEN'S HOME LIFE.

Miss Mary A. Dickens wrote in our columns some time ago :—

"They say no sovereign was ever more beloved than I am (I am bold enough to add), and this because of our happy, domestic home, and the good example it presents.

These words were written by Queen Victoria to her uncle, the King of the Belgians in 1844, and they contain a truth so enduring that it has even survived the wreckage of that beautiful and overflowing happiness from which the words rise so spontaneously; a truth so firmly founded that it has adapted itself to other and sadder circumstances to shine out ever brighter and brighter. It is not given to everyone to appreciate good statesmanship and brain power; it is not given to every one to understand the exigencies of regal state. But everyone can understand the simple and beautiful virtues of home; everyone recognises a good wife, a good mother, a good house-mother, when they see her. English men and women have seen such an one in their Queen for sixty years, and English men and women unite to love and reverence that Queen in the simple capacity of a good woman.

The Queen grows old now. The quiet evening of her honoured life closes about her and may the twilight be a long one! The life of old age is but the outcome of the life of that fuller and more vigorous period when habits and tastes are formed. The occupations, joys, and sorrows which come at the end of a long experience of this troublesome world can be but the reflection of those keen interests, brilliant delights, and overwhelming griefs which had their sway when the heart was young. The key to the home life of the Queen and Empress of to-day is to be looked for in the days of long ago—yes, in the first place, even in the home life of the Little Princess Victoria.

It was a simple natural life—that child life lived out so long ago in Kensington Palace. And it was the training of all others best calculated to develop the womanly character which we reverence to-day. It was a childhood in which mother's love was the pivot on which the whole fabric of existence depended. The studies, the simple pleasures, everything which could form the mind or the nature came to the young princess touched with the impress of her mother's care and companionship. It was a childhood—and a girlhood—of earnest study, tender guidance, and innocent enjoyment; a fitting threshhold for the life that lay beyond.

But with the Queen of England, as with the poorest peasant woman, it is later on, when we find her in "a home of her own," as people say, that her home life becomes most interesting and significant. It was the fashion, some years since—and indeed the notion still lingers—to believe that no woman of intellectual pursuits could have time for the humble domestic duties, and that no woman who was a shining light of domesticity must be expected to trouble herself on any other matters. Against these ideas the life of the Queen has been a living protest. Her devotion to affairs of State has been, throughout her reign, unvaried and unwearied. She has insisted from the first on understanding all matters connected with the welfare of her people; and—most emphatically be it spoken—she has reigned! This is not such a trifling undertaking as some people now-a-days would have us believe. It cannot be done without an intellectual application before which most women would quail. But besides reigning over England the Queen has "ordered her own house," and ordered it well and truly.

As far as the framework of home life goes—the more domestic details—the royal arrangements stood amazingly in need of ordering when the Queen came to the throne. The state of things at Buckingham Palace was astonishingly lax and confused. Nobody was responsible for anything—or rather nobody knew who was responsible for anything! As a slight specimen of the arrangements, it may be mentioned that the windows were cleaned on the outside by one department—Woods and Forests—and on the inside by another! The waste in the Royal kitchens was appalling. Such a state of affairs was essentially repugnant to the orderly and methodical instincts of the young Queen; and she applied herself diligently to its improvement. She set apart a certain portion of her morning—as a good housemother should—for the regulation of the household affairs, and brought order out of chaos. It was probably owing, to some extent, to the endless complications with departments involved in these reforms, that that desire for a home of their home arose in her, and in the Prince Consort, which resulted in the purchase of Osborne.

Osborne was a great delight—a kind of holiday retreat in which the happy family life flourished. Here the Prince could indulge his taste for landscape gardening, the Royal children could revel in country freedom, and the Queen could enjoy that fresh air which has always been a necessity to her. It was the first of the Queen's country homes, and it has always remained dear to her.

And now for the family life, as those homes saw it. Of the centre of that life, of that from which all its beauty and goodliness sprang, there is little need to speak to-day. The love of the Queen for her husband was, as everyone knows, such a deep and abiding passion as makes her one with every truly devoted wife among her subjects. They had been married many years when she wrote of him. "You cannot think how completely forlorn I am when he is away, or how I count the hours till he returns. It seems as if the whole life of the house and home were gone." But it was not with the Queen as it is with some such loving wives—she did not ignore the children in her devotion to their father. Tenderer or more judicious parents than the Queen and the Prince Consort it would be difficult to find in the breadth of the kingdom; the very core of their home life was to be found in the nursery and the school-room.

The Queen was a true baby lover first of all.

Lady Canning wrote in 1858 "Prince Arthur is a magnificent child and the Queen is quite enchanted to find that he is bigger than the keeper's child at Balmoral of the same age whose measurements she carefully brought back." The tender little abbreviations by which all the children were known in the home circle bear witness to the warm feeling. The Princess Royal was "Puss," or "Missy," the Princess Helena was "Lenchen" and the Princess Beatrice remained for many years "Baby." But the Queen did not stop at worshipping her children. "Discipline" was maintained and they were carefully and constantly trained All the arrangements of the nursery and schoolroom were superintended by the mother, and the religious instruction of her little ones was the Queen's delight. There is a pretty story to the effect that when the Archdeacon of London was catechising the young princess he said to the M. "Your governess deserves great credit for instructing you so carefully." Whereupon the children replied—no doubt much amazed at their catechiser's ignorance, "Oh, it is mamma who teaches us our catechism!"

There is another little story of the Princess Royal which would seem to show that a firm hand at the helm was by no means unnecessary, and that the flatness of atmosphere produced by over good children was no feature of life in the Royal household! The little princesses, bearing their father address Dr. Brown, of Windsor." as "Brown, adopted the same brevity of speech with him. This was forbidden, and "Vicky" proving rebellious, the fiat went forth that if she disobeyed she would be sent to bed. When the Dr. arrived next morning, "Vicky" walked up to him and said "Good morning, Brown." Then, glancing at her mother, she continued with a courtesy, "And good night, Brown, for I am going to bed."

The simple pleasures of home life were cultivated, and delighted in, in the Queen's home, with a zest which would surprise many of her subjects. "Birth day" surprises were the order of the day. Little fetes among the children were constantly organised and Christmas time and New Year were seasons for full family festival. It was the Prince Consort who introduced the fashion of Christmas trees into England and thereby earned the unconscious gratitude of many a child. On New Year's Day, 1865, Princess Alice writes to her Mother, "All the morning I was telling Louis" (her husband) "how it need to be at home, and how we all assembled outside your dressing-room door, to scream in chorus 'A Happy New Year,' and to give to you and papa our drawings, writings, &c., the busy occupations of many weeks."

The drawings in question were quite a feature of the home occupation of the palace. The Queen herself found time to cultivate her artistic tastes and was moreover an excelent musician. No quiet family evening was complete without its musical hour, and the Queen was particularly fond of playing duets with one or other of her ladies in waiting.

For five and twenty years the Queen's home life stood out, thus conspicuous not only for its excellence, but for its unrivalled happiness; and then at one blow its whole tenour changed. Prince Albert died, and the light of the home was darkened. A letter written from Balmoral during the first years of the Queen's widowhood, says: "The Queen is still the good, kind, gracious lady that she always was, but . . . . the whole place is changed. Everything is very quiet and still. How different from my first visit here—the joyous bustle in the morning when the Prince went out, the Queen and her ladies going out to meet them; and the merry time afterwards!" The merry times were gone for ever! It is not too much, perhaps, to say that no queenly characteristics, no State obligations alone would have brought the Queen through those first bitter years. It was through her children, and in the quiet of her home life that such balm as was possible came to her.

The actual routine of the palace was a very simple one. The morning was occupied with official affairs, the "Times" was read aloud by one of the ladies in waiting, and at two o'clock comes luncheon, the chief meal of the day. The Queen's tastes were simple, though she liked variety. During the afternoon the Queen drove or walked, and the evenings were occupied with reading or music. Her Majesty dined at quarter to nine o'clock.

Her artistic tastes also remained as fresh as ever She was always full of interest in the doings—whether in painting or in literature of her daughters; and in the entertainments organised at the Castle by Princess Beatrice before the mother's loss repeated itself in the daughter—she was always a kindly and interested critic. All the great singers of the nineties sing before the Queen as surely as did all the great singers of the forties, and the appreciation of the royal auditor was only the riper for the passing of the years.

ANECDOTES OF THE QUEEN.

THE QUEEN'S LOVERS.

Lord Melbourne soon after the eventful twentieth of June had to perform a very delicate and difficult task. Approaching the Queen with some trepidation, it was his duty to ask Her Majesty a particularly awkward question, namely, if there was any individual of his own sex for whom the young Queen entertained a preference beyond that she felt for any other man.

Queen Victoria was at first a little startled and confused, blushed, and shyly looking down, after a pause, asked, in her turn, if his lordship wanted the information as a matter of State policy.

His lordship replied that under no other circumstances would he have presumed to put such a question.

"In that case," said the little Victoria very gravely, although I fancy she must have had some difficulty in saying this without at least a smile, "there is one person for whom I entertain a very decided preference."

"Will your Majesty pardon me for asking his name?" said the Viscount, in a twitter of anxious expectation

"The individual I mean," said the Queen, "is the Duke of Wellington!" then an old man.

The Viscount for once looked glum and dissatisfied. Now the fairly-founded presumption is that there was then what many suspected, but nobody knew, perhaps, but her mother and her Uncle Leopold, a more than usually tender interest in Her Majesty's secret heart for a certain fair-haired, blue-eyed Saxon Prince, a great favourite of her mother's, and as great a favourite with that loving and indulgent Uncle Leopold, who had been to her all that a father would have been had his other-in-law the Duke of Kent been living. And on Her Majesty's fingers was often seen a mysteriously obtained small enamelled ring, containing a very little diamond which had been given her by the Princely Saxon lad, as a parting gift, not long before.

There were other suitors for the hand of the coming English Queen, each of whom had his advocate.

There was yet another suitor. Poor unfortunate; No one interested themselves on his behalf, and yet he was the most romantic and passionate, the most persistent, the most hard to be denied, and one of the earliest in the field.

Day after day, with untiring patience, he turned up at the grand entrance of Kensington Palace, always defeated in his efforts to obtain an interview with his youthful Princess, always vainly insisting upon writing his name in the Royal visitor's book, always strong in the conviction that if Victoria could but know of his wish to see her she would immediately grant him an interview.

Mr. Dash is next heard of disguised as a working gardener applying for work in Kensington Gardens and getting it. He then contrived to be employed in weeding a piece of ground exactly opposite the windows of that portion of the palace occupied by the Princess and her mother the Duchess. This engagement terminated abruptly, but not before he had the honour of catching some distant glimpses of the Royal lady he adored.

Then every evening he appeared in his phaeton in the Uxbridge Road, waiting until Her Majesty's carriage emerged from the private road through the palace grounds, and then following it.

One Monday evening in July the young Queen was with her mother taking an airing along the Harrow Road. Tempted by the quiet retirement of a pleasant spot the Royal ladies alighted to enjoy a walk. So did Mr. Dash, who, all along, had kept them distantly in sight. He reached the ladies and advanced to accost the fairer and younger Victoria, when the Duchess sent one of her pages to intercept him and beg, in her name, that he would go away and cease to annoy them.

But Dash, politely resolute, would accept his dismissal from no voice but one. So the Queen and her mother could only baffle him by hurrying into their carriage and being driven rapidly back to the palace, the phantom phaeton of hunting, Dash still, as ever, in their rear. "The course of true love," &c. Alas! alas!

ALL EXPLAINED.

An amusing story is told of a conversation between Her Majesty and one of Sir Noel Paton's sons. Sir Noel was residing at Windsor, painting a picture, and Her Majesty, going into the studio, found the little fellow there he was only six years—and asked him to kiss her. But the boy said, "No! You killed our Queen Mary!"

"Oh, no!" said Her Majesty. "The Queen who killed your Queen Mary lived three hundred years ago"

But the boy persisted.

"You are Queen of England," he said, "and the Queen of England killed our Queen Mary."

A day or two later Her Majesty met the boy again, and made the same request for a kiss, and received the kiss at once.

"Why do you kiss me to-day?" said the Queen.

"Oh! it has all been explained, replied young Paton condescendingly."

THE QUEEN AND JENNY LIND.

A very pretty little story is told of how the Queen sent for Jenny Lind to sing before her in private. It happened that the Queen's pianist regarded the sweet singer with jealousy, and when accompanying her, played some tricks on the piano which distressed Jenny Lind exceedingly.

Her Majesty's quick musical ear detected this at once, and without appearing to notice it she said, when Jenny Lind stood up to sing again, "I will accompany Miss Lind," motioning the pianist aside. The little incident seems prettily to illustrate the Queen's characteristic kindness, shrewdness, and tact.

PRUDENCE REWARDED.

The Queen, while yet a Princess, was visiting a jeweller's shop incognito (a little in the fashion of Haroun-al-Raschid), when she saw another young lady hang long over some gold chains, lay down reluctantly the one which she evidently preferred, and at last content herself with buying a cheaper chain. The interested onlooker waited till the purchaser was gone, made some enquiries, directed that both chains should be tied up and sent together, along with the Princess Victoria's card, on which a few words were pencilled, to the effect that the Princess had been pleased to see prudence prevail, while she desired the young lady to accept her original choice, in the hope that she would always persevere in her laudable self-denial.

THE QUEEN AND THE PLAIN SPOKEN SCOT.

Many years ago when visiting the late Duchess of Roxburghe at Floors Castle, Her Majesty expressed a desire to become possessed of a collie dog Her Grace intimated Her Majesty's desire to an old friend, the late Mr. Thomas Elliot of Hindhope, a famous breeder of sheep and collies, who at once sent a couple of young beauties to Floors Castle, labelled "To Her Majesty the Queen." The gift was greatly appreciated and the donor duly thanked.

Some time after Mr. Elliot was in London, and received a cordial invitation to Windsor Castle, the Queen wishing to thank him in person for the collies. He went without intimating that he was coming. On arrival, he thought the best way would be to "spier" for John Brown, Her Majesty's faithful attendant. Accordingly, he thus accosted the sentry at the entrance gate—"I say, my man, can ye tell whaur I'll fined Mr. Broon?" Fortunately, the soldier was a "brither Scot," and at once guessed who "Mr. Broon" was. By and by the farmer was sitting at his ease in John's private apartment receiving a lesson in etiquette, necessary for his approaching interview with Royalty; one particular item—"When the Queen enters the reception room, bow gracefully, but say nothing until you are spoken to. After the lesson Mr. Elliot was taken to see the Duchess of Roxburghe, and by the time appointed to meet the Queen, who had been apprised of his arrival, the instructions were all forgotten. On Her Majesty and party entering at the other end of the room, he familiarly greeted her with "Guid mornin, yer Majesty!" The most unconventional salutation fluttered some of the prim folks present, but the Queen smilingly approached her unsophisticated subject saying Oh, Mr. Elliot, I wanted very much to see you, that I might thank you personally for the two beautiful collie dogs you kindly sent me when at Floors Castle." "Tuts wumman what's twa collie dougs 'tween you and me" was the blunt rejoinder to her Mejesty's gracious words. Instantly his ruddy countenance grew ruddier betraying the vexation he felt at being so unwittingly rude, and he wished, for the nonce, that the fate of Korah were his. The Queen however, soon put him at his ease and he had then a pleasant chat with her and the Duchess which he never forgot

THE GRAND SERVANTS.

The Queen when at Balmoral paid a visit to one of her poor neighbours. On leaving, the Queen expressed a hope that the poor old woman would no longer be afraid of her but come and see her at the Castle. "Ah m'am" was the reply "it's not yerself I'm frichtened at it's them grand servants."

RESPECT FOR THE SABBATH.

A certain noble Minister once arrived late on a Saturday night at Windsor with important documents for the Queen's inspection. Being ushered into the Royal presence, he said: "As these papers need examination in detail, I will not encroach upon your attention so late at night, but will request an interview in the morning."

"To-morrow?" said the Queen. "To-morrow is Sunday, my Lord."

"It is, but the business is that of the State, admitting of no delay."

Slowly the Queen replied, reluctantly promising to give them attention after church the next morning.

His Lordship, taking his place in church, found the sermon preached by the Dean was one on keeping the Sabbath holy, as a matter paramount over all other duties, however important they might appear. He took the hint, as the Queen, who had given the preacher his text, intended his Lordship should.

Nothing was said about the State papers until her Majesty was about withdrawing for the night, when turning to his Lordship, she said—"To-morrow morning at any hour you please, my Lord, we will deal with your papers. Shall I say seven o'clock?"

I cannot think of intruding upon your Majesty at so early an hour, said the Minister. Nine o'clock, will be quite early enough."

THE QUEEN AS A HOSTESS.

Many people might take a lesson in delicate tact and good breeding from the Queen, who never, it is said, makes a mistake in playing her part as a hostess. On one occasion her Majesty commanded the attendance of a special pianist from Vienna to play for her and some of her children.

It is her usual custom to dismiss the performer with a few words of thanks and a Royal gift. This old musician, however, gave her great pleasure, and she requested him to play for her the national hymn of his country. As soon as the first notes were struck the Queen rose, and remained standing, painful as the effort had become to her, until he had finished.

The old man retired in a transport of delight. "She gave me," he said after, a diamond pin. But for her to pay honour to my country was better than any diamond to me."

THE QUEEN AND THE GOVERNESS.

The following anecdote is one of the many instances of the great kindness and consideration shown by the Queen to her servants and dependants :—

One of her nursery teachers expressed her wish to give up her situation, as, on account or her mother's illness, her presence at home was indispensable.

"Go to your mother," was the Queen's reply, "but your post will remain vacant till you are able to fill it once more. I will take your place in the meanwhile so you may stay as long as you are needed. Do not worry about your pupils, but do all you can at home."

A few weeks afterwards, the girl's mother died, and, on returning to her situation, the Queen's pity and sympathy did much towards healing the motherless girl's wounded heart. A year passed by, and on the anniversary of her mother's death, the governess was reading aloud to her pupils the daily scripture and prayer, when her voice trembled, her eyes filled with tears, and, in spite of her efforts to retain herself-control, with a pitiful cry of "Oh, mother, mother!" she laid her head on the table, and sobbed aloud in her loneliness and grief.

The children crept softly out of the room, and, going to their mother told her of their young teacher's sorrow.

"Oh, poor child" said the Queen. "This is the anniversary of her mother's death."

She hastened to the school-room, where the governess was struggling to compose herself once more, in order to proceed with daily duties.

Oh, my dear, said the Queen, I am sorry the children disturbed you this morning. I meant you to have this day entirely to yourself. You must take it as a sad and sacred holiday.

Before leaving the room, the kind-hearted and sympathising Queen gave the girl a beautiful mourning bracelet, with a locket for her mother's hair, marked with the date of her mother's death. "to show," said she, "that I had not forgotten this anniversary of your great bereavement.

IGNORANT OF HER GREAT FUIURE.

The following extract is from Sir Walter Scott's "Journal":—

May 19, 1828.—Dined by command with the Duchess of Kent. I was very kindly recognised by Prince Leopold, and presented to the little Princess Victoria.

I hope they will change her name—the heir-apparent to the throne as things now stand. This little lady is being educated with much care, and watched so closely that no busy maid has a moment to whisper "You are heir of England." I suspect if we could dissect the little heart we should find that some pigeon or other bird of the air had carried the matter. She is fair, like the Royal Family.

THE QUEEN'S FLOWERS.

A poor woman living near Balmoral had a daughter who lay dying. She was very fond of flowers, and as her mother had no garden of her own, it was very seldom that the poor girl had her taste gratified. Often had her mother stood outside the magnificent garden of the Queen, and longed for just a few of those rare flowers that bloomed in such profusion within; if she could only procure some of them, she thought, it would give her daughter great happiness.

Penny by penny she saved from her slender pittance until she had a few shillings; then, going to the under gardener, she asked if she could buy a rose.

"No," was the curt response of the old Scotsman; "the Queen does not sell flowers. The woman told him her sad story, but the only reply she got was, Be off with you, the Queen does not raise flowers for the likes of you.

The gardener did not know that the Queen (hidden behind some shrubbery) had heard every word of the conversation, and now coming forward, cut off some of the finest roses, and, handing them to the woman, said, "The gardener was quite right. The Queen, does not raise flowers to sell, but she has plenty to give to her people.

VERY CONSIDERATE.

The sweetness and beauty of the Queen's character is shown by the following incident, which took place when the death of King William was announced to her.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Chamberlain went to Kensington to carry the tidings. The widowed Queen also sent a messenger to Victoria to apprise her of the death of the King. Victoria at once called for paper, and wrote a letter of condolence to the widow, now become Queen Dowager. She addressed it "To the Queen of England."

"Your Majesty you are Queen of England," said her maid of honour, who had noticed the inscription.

"Yes," was the reply, "but the widowed Queen is not to be reminded of the fact first by me."

GIVING THE MAID A FRIGHT.

An anecdote is related of the Queen to the effect that one day, finding in a disused suite of rooms a cabinet on which the dust had been allowed to accumulate, she wrote her signature on it.

On going again to see if the hint had been taken, and finding it had not, she wrote in a similar way the name of the erring housemaid.

Next time she found both writings had disappeared and the housemaid, too, in fright had run away without asking for a character: but with characteristic kindness of heart, the Queen sent for her to come back.

THE QUEEN'S "PRIVATE CEMETERY."

The Queen kept a special volume, bound in black leather with silver claps, in which she carefully entered the name, age, date of death, date and place of burial of every one in any way known to her who passes over to the "great majority." Her granddaughters irreverently called it grandmamma's "private cemetery."

BREAKFASTING WITH THE QUEEN.

Many years ago, when the Queen was younger and more fleet of foot than she is now, it was her delight while staying in the Highlands to rise early in the morning and go for a long ramble before breakfast Sometimes she was accompanied by the Prince Consort, but very often she used to slip away by herself. One morning she had wandered further than usual, and feeling a little tired, she went into a shepherd's cottage and asked if she might rest for a little. She was made very welcome by the "gudewife," who had no idea who her visitor was. There was an unusual bustle in the little cottage.

Early as it was, sthe bairns were all up and dressed, and preparations were being made for breakfast, which consisted of "chappit tatties." The big "three leggit" pot was placed in the middle of the floor, and each of the bairns, armed with a horn spoon and a bowl of milk, drew in their "creepies" and sat round the pot. Upon the visitor remarking that she "would like some too," she was given a bowl of milk and a spoon like the rest, and told to "sitinbye."

After breakfast was over, the Queen rose to take her leave, and asked if they breakfasted as early every morning. "Oh, no," replied the gudewife. "But we're gaen to the games the day, an' ye ken the Queen's to be there, so we're hurryin' to get a guid place so's well get a sicht o' the Queen." You may picture the good woman's amazement when she was told that she had not only already seen the Queen, but had breakfasted with her. The bowl and spoon that the Queen had used were ever afterwards kept as sacred relics, while the creepie the Queen sat on was lifted on the top of the drawers ben the house, never more to be sat on, because the Queen had used it.

THE QUEEN'S COURAGE.

On the occasion of Oxford's attempt to shoot the Queen, Her Majesty and Prince Consort were seated in a low open phaton and she for a moment did not understand what had occurred. The carriage stopped, but the Prince cried out to the postillions to drive on at the same time pulling the Queen downwards and toward him. As he did so another shot was fired and passed just above her head.

Both the Queen and the Prince saw the man fire this shot yet when with both her hands pressed in his, Albert directly after asked if she were not frightened, she replied with a reassuring laugh and standing up to show the excited and angry crowd that she was unhurt proposed that they should drive swiftly to her mother lest some one should convey the news before she could be there, to show that really and truly she had escaped perfectly unhurt.

Immediately after doing this as if to convince her people that this hair-brain youth had not lessened her perfect confidence in their manliness and loyalty the Royal pair rode back to the Row in Hyde Pack to finish their interrupted drive and were there received with a veritable tempest of congratulatory cheers. The Queenly little wife looked pale, but calm, bowing and smiling to riders and pedestrians on either side, although on reaching her own private room see burst into a fit of weeping and sobbing.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES' BONNETS.

A number of years ago a friend of mine who happened to be in Crathie Church one Sunday when the Princess of Wales was there noticed that the Princess wore a brown bonnet with yellow flowers. Next Sunday my friend being there again, saw that the Princess wore a different bonnet, a blue one. My friend had heard some of the visitors remarking would she have a different bonnet for each Sunday. and that the same bonnet would not be worn a second time by the Princess.

However, when the foundation-stone of the Royal Infirmary was laid in the same year and the Prince and Princess of Wales were in Edinburgh on that occasion, the Princess wore the same brown bonnet with yellow flowers as she wore the first Sunday my friend saw her in the Crathie Church.

THE TAILOR AND THE QUEEN'S RIDING HABIT

The Queen, when she was Princess Victoria, and quite a young girl, was staying with her mother at a watering place on the south coast of England. One Sunday her riding habit, having got torn when she wished to wear it, was taken by an old servant of the Duchess's of Kent's to the village tailor to be repaired. The old tailor refused, however, to mend it on the Sabbath day. He said that he served a higher Ruler than earthly ones, and could not thus break the Sabbath. The old servant had to go away disappointed, in spite of all his persuasions and anxiety to serve his young mistress, the old tailor promising, however, to get up as early as he could on Monday morning and mend the habit.

The Duchess of Kent, hearing of the incident, paid the old tailor a visit, commending him highly for his strict observance of the Sabbath, and saying that if at any time he wanted help of any kind he was to let her know, and she would be glad to be of use to him.

THE HIDDEN CROWN.

One day, going along a country road, the Queen was overtaken by a lad driving a flock of sheep. The lad whistled and shouted to the party in front to warn them of his approach, but no heed was paid to his shout.

He then called out, "Hey, woman, canna ye get oot o' the way." Thereupon one of the Queen's attendants came up to the lad and inquired if he knew to whom he was speaking. The lad having replied in the negative was informed that it was the Queen, to which he answered:

"Weel, hoo was I to ken it was the Queen! She should dress different frae ither countra folk, an' no hide her croon under that big hat, and then folk wad ken her."

"GAMMON?"

Sir Edward Landseer's picture, "Loch Laggan" is highly prized by the Queen, owing to an amusing circumstance connected with the painting of it. It is a group showing Her Majesty in a simple plaid gown, having just risen from her easel, for she had been sketching, near which stands the youthful Princess Royal, and the still more youthful Prince of Wales, in his little Highland dress. In the centre is a pony laden with deer, and and it its head is a sturdy Highlander, cap in hand, his hands on his knees, with a mixed expression of perplexity and amazement on his face. Here is the story:—

Sir Edwin Landseer was on his way from the house where he was staying to see his Royal pupil at Balmoral, and reaching Loch Laggan was a little worried which road to take. Catching sight of a man, he asked him to hurry round the loch in the neighbourhood of which he knew the Queen to be and respectfully tell her he would join her shortly. The man hurried away on his pony, and soon came to a lady with her two children, sitting on a huge stone, with paper, pencils, and other drawing utensils picturesquely scattered upon the grass.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The competence of commanding officers has been brought not a little into question during the war, and it is impossible not to feel sympathy with some who have failed under the severe test of active service. The position of a commanding officer is far from being a happy one. The majority have been brought up under a military system which has suppressed initiative, and in which regimental duties are regarded as being inferior to staff employment. The consequence has been that regimental officers, upon whom falls the brunt of fighting in war, have been reared in a school of tactics at peace manœuvres in which they have discovered that their best policy is to pay all prop-r deference to what are known as "brass hats." This has proved in many cases disastrous in war, as the general fault appears to have been not in doing wrong, but in doing nothing. The position of regimental officers must be very much bettered if the army is to have the company and battalion commanders it needs. It is all very well to remove officers said to be incompetent or unsuitable; but weakness of this sort should have been found out earlier, and would have been disclosed under a better system of training and inspection.

Although no official announcement has yet been made on the matter, we have good reason for believing that, practically, it has been decided that candidates at the Militia Competitive Examination in March next will be caedited with "service marks," i. e. with 30 marks for each pay of actual service with their embodied battalions. Shortly before Parliament was prorogued the Secretary of State for War stated that a reasonable time, say two months before the examination, an announcement on the official decision may be looked for shortly. Meanwhile a special Army Order, dated December 20, states that, to meet the cases of militia candidates for commissions in the regular forces who, through the disembodiment of the militia units to which they belong, have been prevented from completing the period of service required to qualify them to attend the examination for commissions in the regular forces, candidates who had not completed four months service on disembodiment may be attached, as supernumeraries, to a regular units to complete this period. Such service will reckon towards the periods of instruction sanctioned by Army Order 194 of 1900, They will receive pay and allowance at the rates provided in the Militia Regulations during such attachment.—

Rear-Admiral Edmund F. Jefirey's appointment so the Queenstown command prevents the three flag officers immediately senior to him from obtaining active service for another year unless one of them obtain the rear admiral's post in the Channel Squadron in June next The rear-admiral in China will not vacate his appointment until December 1901, The commander-in-chief in the East indies has only served half his period on that station while the same obtains with the Admiral Jefirey's services, coupled with his ability as a gunner and ordance officer, fully justify his selection as Rear Admiral Lakes Atwell's successor.

Now that the Irish Guards are at Chelsea, Londoners have a chance of seeing what a fine body they are. Instituted by the queen to commemorate the brave deeds of the sons of Erin in South Africa, the Irish Guards—who at Chelsea are 260 strong—are all picked men. The consequence is that they are a level lot as regards height and physique, and present a very imposing appearance when marching. The uniform is a striking one, the green in the cap and the shamrock badges being particularly conspicuous. Colonel Richard Joshua Cooper, the commander of the new Irish Guards Regiment, has turned forty years of age, having been born on July 18, 1860. He entered the Grenadier Guards as second lieutenant in 1880, and became major of that regiment in 1898. He saw active service in the Egyptian expedition of 1882, when he took part in the action of Mahuta and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. Colonel Cooper holds the medal with clasp and the bronze star.

A statement has been circulated by the "Deutsche Warte" of Berlin, that the new German battleships are to be of a larger type, displacing some 15,000 tons. The "Allgemeine Zeitung, of Munich, questions very much the truth of this, and says it will be found that the displacement of the "Kaiser" class, 11,000 tons, will not be exceeded, since ships of larger displacements could not enter some of the German harbours. We find, however, in the "Reichswehr, of Vienna, a statement that the "Kaiser" ships will prove far more expensive than was anticipated, for each of them not less than two and a half million marks being required than was originally estimated. It appears that this increased outlay is found also in the building of the cuirsers, so that it probably arises not from any change of plan but from increased cost of material.

The really salient point of M. Lockroy's attack upon the French naval programme in the Senate was his statement that, owing to the time occupied by steam trials, the fleet which is to be built cannot be in commission until the year 1909, or even 1910. The Minister declares that the ships would be completed in 1906, but M. Lockroy protested, and poiuted to the efforts being made by Germany, which would cause France to fall from the second rank unless better measures were taken. He enforced his point by declaring that Great Britain constructs three ships for one built in France, and will have sixteen ready while France completes only six. He asked also way, after the experiences of the "Jeanne d' Arc." armoured cruisers were still put in hand at Toulon. In regard to submarine boats, his contention was that the new type reproduces all the faults that should have been eliminated.

A singular accident occurred on board the French battleship, "Amiral Duperre" near Brest before Chrittmas. The Northern Squadron was engaged in target practice near Brest in a long rolling sea when the lurching movement of the ship caused a chain of the training gear of one of the big gun turrets to snap with the result that the gun swung round and struck against the supports of the bridge inflicting considerable damage. Certain of the stays of the foremast were broken, and the mast rendered so insecure that the ship had at once to return to port. Fortunately no one was injured. The mishap shows that the vessels which were steady in the short seas of the Mediterranean are subject to heavy rolling in the Channel, and it is pointed out that the addition of bilge keels to all of them is imperative. This will not cure the evil or make them perfect gun platforms, but it will reduce the disadvantage at which they now are placed.

Although, as we have announced, the Russian Government decided to bring back, or to retain, a number of troops serving or intended to serve in China, it is taking steps to strengthen the contingents in Siberia. Thus a recent order of the Minister of War prescribes the formation of certain reserve units. The military district of the Amur in to furnish two new reserve battalions, which are to be named the Nertchinsk and the Verniudinsk, while the military district of Siberia is to supply a reserve battalion at Yenisseisk. The battalions will have the ordinary organisation of Russian reserve battalions, with companies of sixty-four files. The companies of the 13th and 17th battalions of sappers and of the 4th bridge-building battalion are to be grouped in a battalion to be known as the "2nd East Siberian Sappers" forming part of the 2nd Siberian Army Corps.

M. Normand, the well-known builder of torpedo craft at Havre, has addressed to the Yacht a letter of some interest, dealing chiefly with the conditions of war with England. Some of his views were misrepresented during the recent debate in the Senate, and he writes with the purpose of removing misapprehension. He holds that the battleship will long remain the principal element of the fighting fleet, but that, in order to fight with full chance of success, the type should be built in adequate number. He would change neither the offensive nor the defensive qualities of ships as they are, but holds the curious view that speed might be reduced to 13 or 14 knots, this reduction implying larger numbers. But he requires that bases of operation should be multiplied. He also offers some technical considerations concerning the types of engines. "The vital elements of a great naval Power such as England are, above all, her floating ramparts, her battleship squadrons. This is why we must have fighting ships as powerful, as numerous as is possible, and of such dimensions that bases of oberations and ports of refuge may always be open to them."

In regard to the guerre du course, he remarks that its double object is to disorganise the material and industrial life of the enemy, and to ruin his maritime commerce. He goes on to say that the first object can only be attained if the maritime and commercial relations of the enemy with neutrals are rendered impossible by the blockade of his ports, and his view will not be questioned that France could never expect to be able to blockade British ports. He also argues that this kind of warfare could not prevent the merchant ships of neutrals from providing for the exigencies of our material and commercial life and that it is an illusion to suppose that the guerre du course could reduce us by famine.

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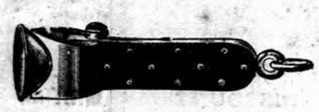
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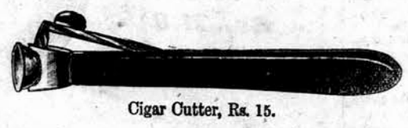
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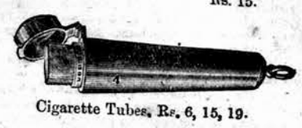
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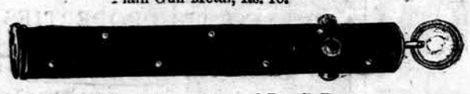
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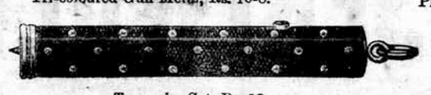
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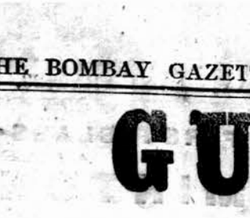
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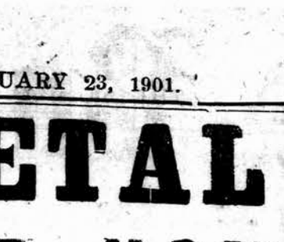
Magic Action Pencil, Rs. 10-8.



Silver Beaten, Rs. 17



Gold Beaten, Rs. 17.



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